The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

A Successful Raid of the Rebels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

MANASSAS JUNCTION CAPTURED.

The Railroad Torn Up and Communication with the Army Cut Off.

Probable Fight at Manassas on Wednesday.

Troops Hurried Forward from Alexandria.

The Main Body of Rebels Believed to be Retreating.

Our Army Again Assuming the Offensive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The unsuccessful raid of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. STUART, upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, last Friday night, was followed up on Tuesday night with a more successful result. A force of about one thousand men, under STUART, succeeded in reaching the railroad, Tuesday night last, at a point one mile north of Catlett's Station, where the road crosses Cedar Creek, and after a very brief skirmish [illegible] and [illegible] a small force of our cavalry, who were on scouting duty, deliberately proceeded to burn the new bridge across Cedar Creek. [illegible] turned their attention to removing the rails and track at intervals [illegible] and removing some [illegible] so that the road cannot be operated again [illegible] to replace the removed rails, which will be done to-day. So far as can be ascertained, only one man lost his life in the [illegible] the work of destruction, and [illegible] Two dead and one wounded rebel were left upon the field.

These raids of the rebel guerrilla chief, STUART [illegible] a corps of guerrillas to all intents and purposes—are significant and important. It will be remembered that this same daring [illegible] the weakness of the position occupied by the army of the Peninsula, by passing completely around that army, which was closely followed by an attack in force upon our right, the result of which is [illegible] the world. But the present raids in the [illegible] of the army of the Rappahannock, have something more for their object than exclusively to obtain information as to the position and strength of that army. While that is of paramount importance, the special object of these expeditions, and that which [illegible] the rebels engage in the movement with extraordinary zeal, worthy of a better cause, is the capture of Major-Gen. POPE and Staff. The Confederate Government has offered a reward for the capture of Gen. POPE, dead or alive. The writer of this had an excellent opportunity of conversing with a large number of rebel prisoners captured by Gen. SIGEL on the right of our line, and some of LONGSTREET's rebel force upon our extreme left, on Saturday last. Their statements agree in several important particulars.

First, the main object of the present movement is to capture Washington, which they hope to do before the new forces can be brought into the field. They have the most implicit confidence in their ability to do this.

Secondly—And with many this is their main object [illegible] hope for by day, and pray for by night—is the capture of Gen. POPE, and when captured no mercy will be shown him. We have abundant evidence of the hatred for the individual, in what transpired at the rebel attack upon the baggage train at Catlett's Station, Friday night last, in which Ex-Senator TOOMBS, of Alabama, participated. While the main rebel force was concealed in the woods about half a mile from the wagon-train, STUART and TOOMBS, accompanied by a half dozen men, approached the [illegible]. They first came across a negro, and holding a pistol to his head, directed him to show them where Gen. POPE's headquarters were. The negro denied all knowledge of the General's whereabouts; they then required him to show them Gen. POPE's baggage train. He took them to Gen. McDOWELL's wagons, and they very soon discovered that they had been deceived and a [illegible] fired at the negro, slightly wounding him in the left arm, when he escaped—the darkness of the night and the rain facilitating that movement. When it was discovered by the rebels that they had McDOWELL's baggage, TOOMBS was heard to say by a man [illegible] within 12 feet of him, and who in former times knew him well, "D—n it; this is McDOWELL's baggage. He is a gentleman, let it alone," and left [illegible] disturbing anything except a box of liquor, which they broke open, and drank two bottles upon the [illegible]. They, at this time, were joined by a company of cavalry from the woods, who captured the private secretary of Gen. POPE. He told the writer of this that they, the rebels, were very much exasperated against Gen. POPE, using the vilest and most obscene epithets in connection with his name; they required him to take them to Gen. POPE's wagons, and they found a portion of his train, and destroyed in all seven ambulances and wagons; but my informant states positively that they neither secured or destroyed any of Gen. Pope's valuable papers, except those pertaining to his accounts with the Government while at the West, and chiefly valuable to himself. Of this he professes to be certain. So infuriated was Gen. STUART that he ordered this man to be shot, because he was connected with Gen. POPE, saying to an officer, "We have no transportation for POPE, or any of his followers, shoot him." He succeeded in eluding his captors, and, within an hour afterward was recaptured and a guard placed over him; he finally escaped, by shooting this guard. The first question they asked of every man taken prisoner was, "Where is Gen. POPE?"

But Gen. POPE is too much for them. He is not only fully master of the position his forces now occupy, but he is too wide awake to be caught in traps [illegible] and instigated by the father of villainy. While upon this subject, I cannot let the opportunity pass of giving credit to a [illegible] who, by his intrepidity, not only saved a large amount of Government property, but a number of officers and citizens from being captured at the attack at Catlett's Station. A train of cars had reached Catlett's from Warrenton Junction, while STUART's cavalry were there. They permitted the engineer to back the train upon a switch, and then took him prisoner.

A brakeman upon the train named JACK WIGGINS, at a glance saw the position of affairs, sprang upon the engine, put on all steam, laid down and ran the gauntlet. Some seventy shots were fired at the train, seven of which passed through the engineer's house on the locomotive, but fortunately no person was wounded.

In the attack at the Station, Capt. GOULDING, of Gen. POPE's Staff, was taken prisoner, and other officers only escaped the same fate by exercising a vast amount of ingenuity and skill. The rebels broke open the trunks, fitted themselves to clothing, and then burned the remainder. TYLER took one of Gen. POPE's coats and left a shabby affair behind, which a man has promised to present to me. *If he keeps his engagement, I intend forwarding it to HARPER.*

A rebel prisoner, forced into their ranks, tells me that he left Richmond on Tuesday last, and that all the troops from that point had moved in this direction. There are at least 20,000 rebels just across the river. But they will get caught in a nice trap before the week is out, or I am greatly mistaken. JOE JOHNSON, JACKSON, and all are there.

THE REBEL LEFT WING REPULSED.

ATTEMPT TO TURN THE RIGHT OF GEN. POPE—FIFTY THOUSAND REBELS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE UNION ARMY RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

A force of 50,000 rebels—their whole left wing—crossed the Rappahannock on Sunday morning last, near the Warrenton Springs. The force embraced infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the indications were that they *had crossed* with a determination to stay. They were promptly met by our forces in the vicinity, and after a brief skirmish the enemy retired, no doubt not relishing the appearance of what they had to contend against. Gen. BIRNEY's Brigade was ordered up to the right early in the morning, but before they were in position the rebels had retreated, and the brigade was ordered back.

The troops have been under orders to cross the Rappahannock River in force and hold the other bank since Sunday night. The movement has been delayed on account of the delay in bringing up HEINTZELMAN's Division, which only left Alexandria yesterday.

The fate of this rebellion, in all human probability, will be decided within two weeks. I have talked with many rebel prisoners, officers and men, and all have but one story to tell—viz.: their army is larger than ours in Virginia, and they are going to Washington. But they say, if beaten in the fight which opened last Thursday, "their jig is up." JACKSON, in an address to his troops last Wednesday, told them the Confederacy was ruined if the rebel army should be whipped.

OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—VARIOUS ATTEMPTS OF THE REBELS TO CROSS—THEIR REPULSE ON EVERY OCCASION—THE STRATEGY OF SIGEL, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Each day brings some modification of the accounts, touching the late engagement at points above this place on the Rappahannock.

It now appears that the rebels made three distinct but unsuccessful attempts to cross the river, at as many different places on different days.

On Thursday, a considerable force made their appearance opposite Gen. RENO's position, at Kelley's or Barnett's Ford, and attempted to cross. A close watch was kept upon their movements; and when a portion of the advance column had actually crossed over, a battery, which had been concealed on the hill, was opened upon the rebels, and they were driven back precipitately, with some loss.

On Friday the attempt was renewed near Rappahannock Station, but a brisk cannonade from our side kept the rebels at bay. It is believed that Gen. RENO, with part of his command, kept watch of their movements, and followed them up and assisted in driving them back a second time.

On Saturday morning a third and most disastrous effort was made to obtain a lodgment on the east bank of the river, the great part of JACKSON's army being on the west bank, and waiting the success of the first portion of the column. Gen. SIGEL, with that admirable tact for which he has become so conspicuous, divided his command into three parts, leaving two of them in position to flank the crossing, but so covered by woods as not to be observed.

On the left flank he placed a masked battery of 12 guns, and on the extreme right a small battery of 6-pounders, which purposely kept up a random but ineffectual fire across the stream. He then rapidly withdrew his third and front line in sight of the enemy, as if he was retreating from the river. Regarding this as the favorable opportunity, the rebels rushed upon the pontoon bridge, which they had been permitted to build, and two regiments rapidly crossed over, forming in line of battle upon the bank to charge the battery on the hill at the right. As soon as the third regiment had got upon the bridge, and were hurrying over, the twelve-gun battery opened a murderous cross fire upon the bridge, cutting it in two, and letting it swing down stream. Two of the boats were sunk, and the river was filled with the struggling forms of rebel soldiers, who had been swept away by our grape and canister. At the same instant the battery was wheeled, and several rapid discharges of grape decimated the flanks of the now repelled troops. A troop of cavalry then dashed upon the rebel ranks and made short work with them. Behind them the bridge had been destroyed; before and around them were thousands—they knew not how many Union troops. An instant surrender of the whole body of rebel troops was made, and some two thousand prisoners laid down their arms.

This ended the rebel attempt on Saturday to gain the east bank of the Rappahannock.

The wounded and prisoners were placed under guard, and the same evening a whole car-train of these and our own sick—some 500 in number—were sent to Alexandria.

ATTACK ON THE TRAIN BY STEWART'S CAVALRY.

To avoid the danger of attack, while on the road, the conductor was ordered to run through without any lights on the train, and without stopping. On nearing Catlett's Station, the station master flagged the train, and they were obliged to stop. A train was just ahead of this last one, without any tail lights, and it was for the purpose of preventing accident that the train was stopped. After receiving the message, the engineer took his lantern and oil can and proceeded to oil up his engine. While passing around on the left of the machine, (it was now about 11 o'clock P. M.,) a volley of bullets whistled by his head. He threw away his lamp and can and put for the woods, the conductor following suit.

One of the brakemen, (I regret I cannot give his name,) observing that the engine did not start, ran forward and springing upon the locomotive, opened the throttle valve of the engine and threw himself down upon the platform. Two of the rear cars, having the brakes down, were finally detached by the breaking of the couplings, and the train started off with great speed, thrashing its way through the attacking force, while the cars were perforated by rebel balls. No one was seriously injured, and the train arrived safely at Warrenton Station. It went forward and arrived at Alexandria at 2½ o'clock A. M.

The engineer, conductor and some dozen passengers who jumped off the train, subsequently arrived safely at Warrenton Station.

It seems that this was an attack by STEWART's Cavalry, and was intended to be part of the plan for distracting attention from the front while JACKSON or LEE was crossing the river.

These are the details of affairs as they have been reported by an officer direct from Warrenton Junction. I learn this morning that some officers and soldiers of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, who were on the way to join their command with Gen. POPE, *were turned back while twenty miles above this place, and informed by our cavalry pickets that communication that way had been cut off.* E. S.

CASUALTIES IN THE SKIRMISHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The following are additional names of killed and wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia:

James H. Walters, 14th N. Y. S. M., wounded by a shell; left leg amputated below the knee; is doing well. His family resides at Stamford, Conn.

James T. Collins, 2d Minnesota Sharp Shooters—left leg amputated.

John H. McGovern, Co. D, 14th N. Y. S. M.—slight.

Enoch Stevens, Co. K, 14th New-York State Militia—knee-cap shot off—leg amputated.

Sergt. Oliver, Co. K, 14th New-York State Militia—slightly wounded in head by shell.

Corp. Chas. Brady, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.—ankle.

Geary, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—slightly.

George S. Ogden, 20th Ohio—left leg amputated.

Wm. Powers, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—killed on Saturday morning, while sustaining a battery, by the explosion of a shell. The shell struck a tree under which the soldiers were standing, and exploded, killing Powers instantly, and wounding several others.

Washington Burnett, 73th Ohio—mortally wounded.

Michael McKavannagh, Co. A, 46th Ohio—hip.

Joseph Van Smith, Co. H, 83th Pennsylvania—side.

Sergt. Agleisch, 74th Pennsylvania—right side.

Ch. Campbell, 82d Ohio—belly.

Thomas Cunningham, Co. D, 14th New-York State Militia—finger crushed.

Thomas Sweeney, 1st Ohio Battery, Co. K—left leg, slight.

Edward McLaughlin, Co. A, 61st Ohio—leg.

John J. Mitchell, Co. I, 8th Va.—shoulder and hand.

W. H. Morgan, 61st Ohio, Co. E—face.

Lieut. T. H. Phillipson, 4th New York Cavalry—left hand.

Ded. Phillips, Co. E, 58th New York—hand.

Lieut. Gottlieb Hessberger, 74th Pennsylvania.

John Morely, Co. B, 14th New-York State Militia—shoulder, slight.

Thos. Cunningham, Co. E, 61st Ohio—fingers.

Geo. W. Falls, Co. A, 66th Ohio—right thigh.

Patrick McGovern, 102d N. Y., Co. H—both hands.

John Bates, Co. A, 75th Ohio—left arm, amputated at shoulder.

Lieut. Hoberg, 74th Ohio—left hip.

Sergeant Mahler, Co. E, 74th Pa.—hip, severe.

THE RAID ON MANASSAS JUNCTION.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

Many rumors were afloat yesterday morning of a successful attack by a body of rebel cavalry upon the detachment of Union troops stationed at Manassas Junction, which has been used for some time past as a depôt for supplies of the Army in Virginia. These reports were contradictory, of course, but the most material of them are embodied in the following extracts from the *Star* of last evening:

"A rebel raid, similar to that made on Friday night last at Catlett's Station, was successfully accomplished on Tuesday night, not only at Bristow, but also at Manassas Station. The attacking force, variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 cavalry, is supposed to have been a portion of Col. FITZHUGH LEE's force that made the raid on Friday night at Catlett's.

"From all we can learn of the facts, (and most of the information on the subject comes through Federal soldiers, who, running on the first alarm, were brought up all standing near Centreville by Federal pickets,) the first assault was made upon cars on the railroad at Bristow, four miles beyond Manassas. A train was fired upon there, with what resulting damage we know not.

"The Federal guard at Manassas is said to have consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, (very green troops,) two companies of infantry, and a battery of artillery. The men bringing the news to Centreville and Fairfax were of the cavalry, and represent that most of the infantry and artillery were captured, and the latter turned immediately against us, in the skirmish. It appears that the Federal wagon trains there at the time had sufficient warning to enable them to move back to Centreville without loss. Four trains of empty cars on the siding at Manassas are understood to have fallen into the hands of this marauding party. The Bull Run bridge is safe.

"As soon as information of this affair reached here on Tuesday night from Fairfax Station, a considerable force was dispatched by rail, under Gen. STURGIS, to punish the daring marauders.

"We take it for granted that the rebels destroyed as much of the railroad and telegraph at Manassas as possible, though they could not do much more damage there, we apprehend, than can be rectified by our construction corps at hand in perhaps twenty-four hours. The interruption of telegraphic communication of course prevents the reception of the details of this disgraceful affair. From all we know of it, so far, we feel sure that, instead of recrossing the Rappahannock on Saturday, Col. FITZHUGH LEE's force hurried into the mountains back of Warrenton, from whence he had but to dash down twenty or twenty-five miles upon Bristow and Manassas. We take it for granted that he did not remain at Manassas until STURGIS arrived there, but again made off for the fastnesses in his rear. By this time, a sufficient force of cavalry has doubtless been sent after him by Gen. POPE. They will hardly catch him, however, if he chooses to go over the ridge at Front Royal, and there disperse his force, to come together again somewhere in the valley.

"It is undeniably true that the success of the rebel raids grow out of the gross incompetency and inattention to their duties of the officers in charge of our railroad and other similar guards. It is high time that examples, by shooting on the sentence of Courts-martial, had been made of some of those responsible for these occurrences, so well calculated to make our armies justly the derision of the world. The country will no longer excuse neglect on the part of our military authorities to enforce attention on the part of their subordinates to the plainest rules of military duty and discipline—rules which, if longer neglected, will insure our ultimate defeat in this war, we care not how many men we put in the field, nor how much money we spend for war purposes.

"P. S.—We learn that persons arriving from the vicinity of Fairfax represent that much artillery firing was heard early this (Wednesday) morning in the direction of Manassas, and indeed up to the hour they started for Washington by rail. If this be true, LEE, or whoever commands the marauding rebels, felt himself strong enough to remain about Manassas until daybreak, when STURGIS probably came upon him and engaged him. We, however, receive this information with many grains of allowance, adhering to the theory that such rebel raids are being ventured only with a small force, so constituted as to do as much damage by night as possible, and prepared to run swiftly for hiding-places ere effective pursuit can be essayed.

"Up to 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening there had been no more fighting across the Rappahannock; nor, so far as we can learn, had the rebels shown themselves in force about there. We, therefore, adhere to the opinion that the rebels have already made off (for the most part) for Gordonsville, leaving Col. FITZHUGH LEE's small cavalry force to worry and annoy us on our right flank, and thus delay pursuit as long as possible. We reject the theory that the rebels have sent a considerable force in the Valley again, as to do so, their Generals know well, would be to insure its immediate destruction. They know, if but from the publications in the New-York newspapers, that the army of the Potomac is now where it can conveniently operate in conjunction with the army of Virginia. They know, too, that if they lose Gordonsville, Richmond falls of its own weight very shortly afterward, and that they must keep all their strength in this region together for its defence. While raids upon our flank and rear, like those of Col. LEE, annoy us, they effect nothing whatever in shaping the general result of a campaign. We will become more watchful of such matters, doubtless, and thus be improved by them."

We are enabled to add to the above a portion of a dispatch received yesterday afternoon at the Commissary General's office from an officer at Alexandria. The dispatch relates to supplies and movements of troops, which we are not at liberty to give. It concludes as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 27—12½ o'clock P. M.

Capt. MUSSER's son is here; says his father is either killed or a prisoner, and stores destroyed. I have two trains, but cannot get out, as the road is probably destroyed. They are fighting at Manassas now; a great many troops are going out to regulate matters.

From the Correspondent of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27—3 P. M.

News again from the front, or rather from the rear of the front.

Two thousand rebel cavalry, last night or early this morning, it is not clear which, dashed in upon the rear of our lines, reached Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and captured three trains, numerous prisoners, and quartermasters stores to the amount of half a million dollars. This latter is the official statement, and is not likely to be over-stated.

A messenger just arrived states that the rebels are still in possession of Manassas Junction! That they have destroyed all the buildings, public and private, the station-house and storehouses, and have burned *the railway bridge over Bull Run! That bridge is six miles this side of Manassas Junction*; it is a structure of considerable length and expense. Its destruction cuts off railway communication between the Capital and the Army. *No trains will leave Alexandria* to-day.

I have received no further particulars. The above information is mainly from official dispatches, but the facts are known here from other sources. Soldiers arrived at Alexandria this morning who were at Manassas when the attack was made. They say that the rebels had with them flying artillery, and that they used it against a railway train arriving from Alexandria.

The boldness of this dash far exceeds that upon Catlett's Station. It is twelve miles further to the rear, eighteen miles farther to Bull Run, where the bridge was burnt. It is so completely within the lines that it seems impossible that the force which has accomplished it should escape. With different corps of our army at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, Gen. POPE's headquarters being at the latter place, it is not easy to see how the enemy effected an entrance into the lines at all. It is possible that Thoroughfare Gap has been left unguarded, and that the rebels dashed in on the line of the railway which passes through that opening. In that case they have undoubtedly destroyed also the bridge over Broad Run at Gainesville. However they came the dash is characteristic of rebel enterprise and audacity, and cutting, as it does, the only railway between Washington and Gen. POPE's headquarters, and destroying telegraphic communication between Gen. HALLECK and the army whose movements in the field he is directing, it more than compensates for the brilliant cavalry movements upon Culpepper, Beaver Dam and Frederick Hill, by which Gen. POPE first signalized his assumption of command.

It is not easy to see what excuse is to be offered for this success. Catlett's was bad enough, and its consequences sufficiently disastrous. But such a success, one might expect, would put a General on his guard against its repetition. Here we have it again, on a larger scale, still bolder in its plan, and more sudden and complete in execution. There is a very brilliant field indeed for future explanation. Meantime, the Capital is without communication with the army by rail or telegraph, and the War Department received its dispatch this noon by the hands of a special messenger. To-night will bring us further details. The substance of this news should reach you by telegraph to-night, and particulars by mail to-morrow.

Notwithstanding this news, we have reports that the rebels are retreating, and that our army is already moving forward. There is nothing from the Shenandoah. Gen. BANKS' Corps is named as advancing in another direction.

A REBEL RAID IN LOUDON.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL CAVALRY AT WATERFORD.

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

We learn from gentlemen who arrived here last evening from Loudon County, that yesterday was a day of great excitement in that vicinity, as well as in the Valley. The guerrilla bands were scouring the country, and WHITE's rebel cavalry, supposed to be the same which made the dash on Saturday last on the Winchester Road, and destroyed a train of cars have appeared at Waterford, a short distance from Loudon, capturing a company of cavalry stationed there, with all their horses and arms. The men, we learn, were paroled, and the rebels made good their escape with their booty. They were overpowered by superior numbers after a sharp fight, in which a number were wounded on both sides.

There was great excitement among the people throughout Loudon County, on intelligence being received of the raid on the previous night on Manassas Junction. It was rumored that the cavalry force which operated at Manassas was approaching Leesburgh, and that the advance guard of the rebels was already in the county at Morrisonville. The following letter from our correspondent at Berlin confirms the statement:

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Editors of the Baltimore American:

Another dash was made by WHITE's cavalry on Capt. MEANS' company, in the town of Waterford, early this morning, and resulted in killing and capturing the most of the Federal cavalry under Capt. MEANS. The Captain made his escape with some others. The greatest excitement prevails in Loudon County; people don't know what to do or where to go. There are reports of thousands of Confederate soldiers marching to the Junction (Manassas.) As to the truth of the Waterford raid, that has been confirmed; as to the great moving on the Manassas Junction, it comes from such a source that it appears creditable.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Great Movement at Fortress Monroe—Lieut.-Commander Morris, the "Hero of the Cumberland"—Facts About the Rebel Ram at Richmond—Movements of the Rebels on the James River—The Hygeia Hotel to be Immediately Pulled Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

Old Point is again in such a state of commotion that it is very evident a heavy storm is raging somewhere. Slumberers in the Hygeia Hotel were aroused at midnight by the loud clanking of scabbards and the tramp of men and horses. It was found to be a large body of cavalry—how many need not be told—of the Second Dragoons, under Major MORRIS, who had been encamped for some days past near the Fortress, and as they will be at their post long before this is in print, it is no harm to say they are bound to Alexandria. They did not get notice of their having to leave until after nightfall, and in forty minutes twenty-five wagons and several hundred mounted men were on the road. The men and horses were embarked on transports, the wagons and baggage in barges. They formed a splendid turn-out—the horses and riders in fine condition—and, from what I heard some of the officers say, they are going to make no play work of it when they meet the rebels.

This morning the bay is completely dotted with gunboats bound for the Potomac—among others, the *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander MORRIS, the "hero of the *Cumberland*." I had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with this gallant officer, and never saw him in better health and spirits. A braver heart never beat under a naval uniform than that of Lieut. MORRIS, who, although still quite a young man, was the living spirit of an action unsurpassed in the whole annals of warfare, and which will live in history when, perhaps, every other deed of this war is forgotten—I mean his noble defence of the ill-fated *Cumberland*. And yet, is it not wonderful, is it not shameful, to think that while we have been making Brigadier-Generals of a lot of mouthing and scheming politicians, no promotion should have been thought of for this truly meritorious officer? Whatever work may be ahead for our gunboats, be assured the *Port Royal* will give a good account of herself; for not only does MORRIS command her, but many of his picked men are those who went down with him in the *Cumberland*.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Assist.-Surgeon WINSLOW, of the gunboat *Morse*, and learn from him that Chief-Engineer BAKER and also the paymaster of the *Wachusetts*, who were both prisoners at Richmond, have been released, and were brought down by the *Morse* two days ago. Dr. SLOCUM, of the *Wachusetts*, is still retained as a hostage at Salisbury, N. C., in violation not only of our cartel of exchange, but of the humane rule which looks upon physicians as non-combatants. Mr. BAKER saw the much-vaunted ram at Richmond, and warns us not to be propping ourselves up with delusive sneers at her effectiveness, as we foolishly did in the case of the *Merrimac*. He says she is a most formidable vessel, apparently quite invulnerable, and that our iron-clads in the James River will find her no mean antagonist. She must be *got off and to in the James*, or if she gets away and among our shipping it will be like turning a mad bull into a china store. She is not quite ready yet, but her completion cannot take more than *a fortnight from this date.*

As was naturally to be expected, our backs have no sooner been turned upon Harrison's Landing, than the rebels begin to grow saucy in that region. Some of them have been actually seen on the very spot so lately occupied by our troops. There are evidences of their attempting to throw up intrenchments on both sides of the river in various places, and immediately opposite Harrison's Landing my informant distinctly saw them at work. Our gunboats, however, are constantly on the *qui vive*, and give them a taste of shell just often enough to spoil their game. Instead of going in large bodies, the rascals sneak about by twos and threes, *wisely concluding that Uncle Sam does not value three rebel lives at $11,—the cost of a single shot.*

But they are mistaken if they think they are going to hold the James River so easily. We have the *Monitor*, *Galena*, *Naugatuck*, and other gunboats still there in sufficient numbers to destroy their works as soon as attempted, if we only exert the most ordinary vigilance. On Monday last they had a pretty good raking on both sides of the river for a long way up and down. Even now, however, they are enabled to cause us some annoyance, in the narrow parts of the river, by rifle-shooting, and it has been found necessary to discard the old, unprotected mailboats, and to send the mail henceforth by the gunboat *Morse*, which is heavily armed.

Three O'Clock P. M.—Since writing the last paragraph, the whole place has been as much startled as if a bomb shell had been sent among us from the Fort—by the astounding announcement that *the Hygeia Hotel is to be immediately pulled down! Only four days'* notice has been given by Gen. DIX to the owner, Mr. SEGAR. As the Hygeia Hotel is the *only* shelter here for civilians, its destruction, of course, means the wholesale and immediate ejection of every man, woman and child in the place; so, at least, all long-headed people construe the movement, and you may therefore imagine the commotion it has caused. Of course, all other buildings not immediately connected with the Fort, will be torn down as well as the hotel, the intention being to make this simply a military post. NEMO.

Arrival of the Ironsides—A Visit to her, and General Description—Complete List of her Officers—English Men-of-War—Abandonment of the Rip-Raps, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The event of to-day was the sudden arrival among us of the famous new war vessel, the *Ironsides*. I had the pleasure of going on board of her, and of being shown all over her by her commander, the gallant and polite Capt. THOMAS TURNER. The *Ironsides* is a strange and incomprehensible looking craft; but after going about her, examining her peculiarities, and marking everywhere the admirable adaptation of certain means to certain ends, the conviction is forced upon everyone that her capacity has not been overrated, and that she will prove one of the most formidable engines of war that ever floated upon the water.

As we approached the huge leaden-colored craft, with its terrible proboscis threatening destruction to anything with which it might come in contact, it was not easy at first to realize her magnitude. It was only when we fairly stood upon her splendid deck that we could appreciate her proportions. She is 240 feet in length, 56 feet width of beam, and stands some 17 feet out of the water, with her sides sloping inwards, something after the fashion of the *Merrimac*. When fully armed and equipped she draws 15 feet of water, and made easily 7 knots an hour, though not put to her full speed. It was a pity that her masts had been removed previous to her making her trial trip, for it would have been interesting to know how the vessel would act under all circumstances. The removal of her masts was probably owing to the idea among the authorities that she might ere this have been called into action.

The armament of the *Ironsides* is terrific. Beside sixteen 11-inch guns—eight ominous portholes for them peeping on each side—she carries two enormous 200-pounders, that must crush to pieces anything made with human hands, beside other guns. The modes of bringing the guns to bear on the enemy, of opening and shutting the portholes in time of action, and the entire system of protecting the men, are most admirable. The engines are a most splendid piece of workmanship, and the whole thing reflects the highest credit upon the contractors, Messrs. MERRICK & Co.

The following is a complete list of her officers:

THOMAS TURNER, Captain.

Wm. M. Gamble, Lieutenant-Commanding.

H. B. Robeson, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.

Geo. M. Bache.

Marius Duvall, Surgeon.

Harmon Newell, Chief Engineer.

A. W. Russell, Paymaster.

Geo. S. Bright, First Assistant-Engineer.

George W. Dornett, Jno. M. Butter, Jno. M. Skillings, Acting Masters.

Henry A. Bartlett, First Lieutenant Marines.

Eugene B. Surgeon, Second Lieutenant.

Edward Kershner, William F. Fiant, Assistant Surgeons.

O. H. Lackey, Robert L. Harris, Second Assistant Engineers.

Wm. L. Smith, Everett Battelle, H. C. Beckwith, Third Assistant Engineers.

Charles F. Fisher, Captain's Clerk.

Jno. F. Denson, Paymaster's Clerk.

Shangar S. Hand, Benj. F. Morris, Geo. H. Bradley, Thomas E. Harvey, Robert Sheppard, Acting Master's Mates.

Thomas Bennett, Boatswain.

Charles Stuart, Gunner.

Leonard Wentworth, Carpenter.

John A. Birdsal, Sailmaker.

The *Jason* and *Cadmus*, two English war vessels, are still lying here. Some officers of the former were ashore this morning, and, from what I casually overheard on the wharf, would, doubtless, have very much liked to make a reconnoitering visit on board the *Ironsides*. I question, however, if the attempt be made, if it would prove successful. UNCLE SAM is not very close in his transactions, generally, but this is one in which he means to be.

Seventy or eighty secesh prisoners—the last of them—were removed from the Rip Raps yesterday. There are only now some seven or eight Union prisoners remaining, and these will be removed to-day to Norfolk. It appears to be the intention of Government to make the Rip Raps no longer a prison, but to keep it entirely as a fortress. The fort upon the island is rapidly progressing.

A portion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry passed through here this morning, on their way to Suffolk, to join their regiment, which is stationed there, and who will no doubt gladly welcome them. This portion of the regiment has been with the rear of McCLELLAN's army all the way from Savage Station, and were recently encamped at Hampton. Our Suffolk boys will rejoice to see any addition to their numbers, for cavalry is the arm upon which we should depend in any rebel raid upon that quarter. NEMO.

From California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The markets are generally quiet, the recently arrived cargoes of sugar, rice and gunny-bags not yet having been placed. Drills are quoted at 22c.; Lard, 14½c. Domestic Liquors are drooping.

Sailed—Ship *Fearless*, Manilla.

The new census of San Francisco gives a population of 90,000, against 83,000 last year. The city is in a very prosperous condition.

Oregon dates of the 19th announce the arrival of Lieut. MULLEN, with 50 men and eleven wagons, at Fort Walla, from Fort Benton. A number of emigrants accompanied the train.

Emigrants from Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, &c., are also arriving in considerable numbers at Dallas, some of them complaining of unexpected hardships on the plains.

The people of Oregon continue excited over the mining reports from all directions.

IMPORTANT FROM HILTON HEAD.

Surprise of Our Pickets on Pinckney Island.

Thirty-two Taken Prisoners, Three Killed and Three Wounded.

THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

We had yesterday an emphatic token of rebel enterprise in a dash made just before daylight against our pickets on Pinckney Island, thirty-two of whom were taken prisoners, three killed, and three wounded—two of the last so badly that little chance exists of their recovery. The men all belonged to Co. H, of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, and there can be no question that the mishap resulted from sheer carelessness and a culpable disregard of the simplest precautions against being surprised. Pinckney Island forms the boundary of our lines in the direction of Bluffton and Savannah, and is divided from the mainland by a narrow creek, across which the enemy's pickets have been in view for weeks. Notwithstanding this, our men have allowed themselves to relax in vigilance; and, as a general rule, on all our picket stations, they have conducted themselves more like sportsmen in the wilds of Maine and Northern New-York, who camp out for the Summer to fish and hunt, and enjoy life in the woods and by the streams, than soldiers in proximity to the enemy. The lesson of yesterday morning cannot fail to be of advantage to them. They will recognize the necessity of being watchful and prepared for annoying raids, as well as for irruptions in force.

We do not know how many of the rebels came over upon Pinckney Island, but probably there were not less than one hundred, as six boats were used in their transportation. They landed at two points—the larger number at a considerable distance from the encampment of the pickets, and one hundred directly at the place where our tents were pitched. These were challenged twice by the sentinel, but no answer was returned. Supposing, in the darkness, that the boat contained a fishing party of negroes, the guard called Second Lieut. WIGGIN, who commanded the detachment, and brought the matter to his notice. While they were speaking, the main body of the rebels, who had deployed in the rear of the camp, came suddenly up, without alarming a single one of the sleeping soldiers, and, entering the tents, placed a musket to the head of each man, informing him that he was a prisoner. Of course there was no resistance made, but some of the more excitable or ruthless of the attacking party shot WIGGIN, who fell, pierced with eight Minié balls, and fired upon the other killed and wounded, as they were stretched upon their pallets.

Sixteen of our men, in the confusion immediately following the surprise, managed to escape, and reached the picket station at Seabrook, on Hilton Head Island, about three-quarters of a mile distant. A force was promptly ordered over to Pinckney Island, with the hope of cutting off the enemy's retreat, but the means of transportation being insufficient, the enemy got away with the prisoners. Their stay was very brief, indeed. Not an article in the way of arms, stores of camp equipage was taken, and none of the negroes—of whom there were several hundred on the island—were not molested.

In the afternoon a force, fully strong enough to hold the island, was sent over.

The names of the killed and wounded are:

Killed—Second Lieut. H. Wiggin, privates Nathaniel Downs and George W. Adams.

Wounded—Chas. O. Ring, mortally; Chas. Morgan, mortally; Henry H. Nichols, seriously.

A small schooner arrived here a day or two since with a cargo of potatoes from Bermuda. The incident is only worth mentioning because it is the first entry which has been made at our Custom-house, from a foreign place, since Port Royal was declared a port of entry. H. J. W.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Official Report of Gen. Blunt's Pursuit of Coffee and Quantrell.

LEAVENWORTH, K., Aug. 21.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

Major CHAMPION VAUGHAN, of Gen. BLUNT's Staff, has arrived at these headquarters, with dispatches. Gen. BLUNT marched, with 1,500 men, from Fort Scott, Aug. 17, and followed the rebels as far north as Lone Jack. The enemy declined an engagement, and commenced a retreat. They were hotly pursued by Gen. BLUNT, and driven in utter confusion across the Osage, with the loss of all transportation and equipments, besides numerous arms, prisoners, &c.

It is considered that the expedition saved the Missouri towns and the border from devastation, besides striking terror into the hearts of the enemy as far as the Arkansas line. Gen. BLUNT's column returned to Fort Scott on the 23d, having marched nearly 300 miles in six days. Col. CLOUD was left to continue the pursuit, and it is not improbable that the main force of the rebels will be forced to surrender.

(Signed,) JAMES M. GRAHAM, A. A. G.

A PARTY OF GUERRILLAS ROUTED.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Monday, Aug. 25.

Maj. LIPPERTS, of the First Battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, with 150 men, was attacked by a body of guerrillas, 300 strong, under pirate HICKS, 35 miles beyond Bloomfield. The guerrillas were totally routed, 20 of them killed, three times as many wounded, and a number taken prisoners; 60 horses, 70 stand of arms, and all their camp equipage were captured. The survivors scattered in utter confusion, and will not probably reorganize. The affair was a complete success for Major LIPPERTS, and little more trouble need be apprehended from HICKS's band.

Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted, the guerrillas are speedily hunted out and vigorously dealt with.

LEVY ON SECESH IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order assessing $500,000 upon Secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis County—the money to be collected without delay, and used in clothing, arming and subsisting the enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militiamen as may be left destitute.

The Arrest of Mr. Ingersoll—Death of his Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

In consequence of a severe domestic affliction to Mr. INGERSOLL—his mother having died last night—the hearing in his case on the writ of *habeas corpus* has been postponed until Monday.

Marine Disaster.

LEWES, Del., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A schooner, arrived from a southern port, reports the wreck of the bark *Sunnyside*, from Havana, consigned to GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., of New-York, off Cape Lookout Shoals, on the 20th. The bark belonged to Belfast, Me., and is a total loss.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Tribulations of the Commissioners—Complainings of the Exhibitors—Postponement in the Delivery of Prizes—Another Ceremony—The Umbrella and Season Ticket Cases—A Glance at the Marine Engines in the Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

If the Royal Commissioners were not constantly [illegible] the public—conceived, too, in the ingenious spirit of a pettifogger, and carried out with the meanness of a small tradesman—they might reasonably hope, in view of their many persecutions, to excite the sympathy and pity of a portion of the community. No official "band of brothers" was ever put through so complete a course of sprouts, if I may be permitted the expression. It was not to be expected that the unsuccessful exhibitors would grow enthusiastic about a direction which had given them nothing but trouble and disappointment; but it was not unnatural to believe that the successful ones would cease to grumble. The wrath of both, however, continues to be poured out on the Commissioners' devoted heads—a wrath that is made more terrible by the low, but distinct growls of a discontented public. The exhibitors who have been left out in the cold do more than grumble; they endeavor to appeal from the awards to the public. They decorate their cases with indignant protests against what they are pleased to term the unfairness of the jurors. These cartels are couched in such offensive terms that it is not strange they are regarded as declarations of war, or what is worse, rebellion. The Commissioners are shocked at the temerity which sets their authority at defiance, and furious at imputations which I, for my part, believe to be unjust. To abate the nuisance they cover up the offending case, and the grumbler and his griefs are thus thrust out of public view. But any one who has seen the opera of "Robert le Diable" will not need to be reminded that the vicious do not rest easy in their graves, but turn round, and walk out, and elevate their toes saltatorially, and with fascinating facility endeavor to drag others into their own evil ways, and otherwise behave with a degree of eccentricity which would be indecent in the respectable defunct. The Commissioners have found it necessary to employ a large force to prevent any of these post-[mortem] demonstrations; and now whenever a case is sewn up—covered, as it were, with penitential sackcloth—a strong guard is left to put a limit to promiscuous howling and keep off the wakers. The successful exhibitors are of course differently circumstanced. They do not take the law into their own hands, for the simple reason that the Commissioners have the best of them, but their cause of complaint is loud and legitimate. It is found in the fact that the Jury awards are to be withheld until after the closing of the exhibition. When the grand ceremony of the declaration of the prizes took place—a month ago—it was believed up to the last moment that the medals and parchments would then and there be handed over to the agents of the various departments, but such was not the case. No sooner had all the money that could be taken by the promised ceremony found its way into the exchequer of the Exhibition, than it was announced that another and a closing ceremony would take place, on which occasion the medals, &c., would be handed to the successful competitors. This programme [illegible] compels every exhibitor [illegible] after the 1st of October [illegible] without his honors, an alternative which is considered unfair, unnecessary and singularly vexatious. There can be no general interest in the forthcoming ceremony, for every one knows now who are the successful exhibitors, and every one has seen the goods for which they obtained their prizes. It will be difficult, too, to get up an impressive ceremony when all the notabilities are on the continent, the moors, or by the sea-side, and in the absence of the upper classes it can hardly be expected to pay, for the price of admission is fixed at five dollars. It is really ridiculous to expect sensible people to waste a guinea for *the privilege of witnessing the last feeble fiz of the great industrial rocket of 1862.*

Badgered on every side by the exhibitors, the Commissioners get but cold comfort from the public. There is a row every day at the Umbrella stand concerning the payment of a penny which is exacted for taking care of articles left there, in accordance with the usual rule that sticks, &c., cannot be tolerated in the picture galleries. The principle of making a charge for what is done elsewhere gratuitously is objected to, and a "public spirited" subscriber, after harassing the Commissioners and Umbrella-keepers for more than a month, rendering the existence of the latter scarcely bearable, wound up his useful career by summoning all the Commissioners before a magistrate for the double purpose of trying the said principle and obtaining restitution of an umbrella which had been detained for the obnoxious penny. Goaded into madness by the cool way in which this gentleman used to surrender his umbrella, and subsequently obtain it again without fee, the Commissioners determined to keep it for long arrearages—although they undoubtedly felt in doing so that it was very much like laying hold of the warm end of the poker. The umbrella chieftain, who had been yearning for this opportunity, had them all up, and so far carried the day that he compelled the Commissioners to surrender his umbrella without charge. The result of this decision is that every one must now pay in advance, as at the New-York Academy of Music, for the Commissioners may not detain an article for non-payment. Scarcely had this matter been set at rest when another indignant subscriber, eager to avenge his wrongs, brought an action against the authorities for the recovery of thirty-three shillings, being the difference between what he (the complainant) was compelled to pay for a season ticket, (63s.,) and what the Commissioners now charge, (30s.) *This refers of course to the reduction which* took place at the close of the London season, and which was strongly objected to at the time. I do not know how the case is likely to go, but it will be hard indeed if the Commissioners are not permitted to regulate their own terms of admission.

And now, in the midst of all these troubles, the unfortunate gentlemen have issued an order which can hardly fail to bring them into bad odor with the Monday visitors, and the excursion classes generally. They have announced that baskets and hampers containing provisions shall no longer be permitted within the building. The prohibition is by no means unreasonable, for the exhibition, after all, is not the right place for a pic-nic; but the Commissioners are held in such bad repute that it is sure to be ascribed to an unworthy desire to play into the hands of the refreshment contractors. Assuredly, if at any time the Commissioners had ever made friends, they would have sympathizers now. Their troubles are hard to bear.

So much interest attaches to the subject of steam navigation, that a few words about the most noticeable marine engines may not be thrown away. A great revolution is now going on in the matter, and all the best engine builders are striving to see who can turn out the lightest and most economical direct-acting engine. The old cumbersome side lever, with its complicated connections—almost requiring an entire ship to carry it—belongs to the [illegible] superseded. In the Western Annex of the Exhibition there are working specimens of all the latest improvements. Two things impress the spectator as he winds his way through the rolling masses; first, the absence of any large paddle-wheel engine—proving that the screw has superseded this once popular means of propulsion; and second, the many economical improvements that are adopted, with the view of increasing the amount of power and diminishing the consumption of coals. Among the latter, now almost in general use, may be noticed steam jacketing—surface condensing—super-heating, and the growing tendency to work by expansion-steam of much higher pressure than English engineers were in the habit of working two years ago. Nearly all the large engines are for war purposes, and represent the maximum of safety and strength. Messrs. Robert Morrison & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibit a pair of high-pressure surface-condensing marine engines, the cylinders of which are inverted and work on the expansive principle with variable cut-off. They are intended to work at 60 pounds pressure and to expand from six to eight times; but the most remarkable thing about them is that although they are surface-condensing engines (a class generally requiring much room) and of 30 horse nominal power, they stand on a space of five feet six inches by four feet. Messrs. Ravenhill, Salkeld & Co., of Blackwall, have four interesting models of marine engines. A model of engines with feathering paddlewheels, such as were made for the Holyhead mail packets. They have oscillating cylinders and a nominal power of 720 horses, but at the official trial trips they exerted an indicated power of 4,751, and the vessels attained a speed (which they have since surpassed) of twenty-one miles an hour. Another of these models has double piston rods, and represents a class of engines that has been fitted to several line-of-battle ships. The exhibitors were the first to introduce the double piston-rod engine into the British navy, and since 1845 they have fitted forty-two of her Majesty's ships with engines of this description. Their other models are the same as the last, but arranged for surface condensation, &c.

Messrs. George Rennie & Sons, of Blackfriars, exhibit a pair of high and low pressure engines, in which the steam, after working the high-pressure engine, passes into the low-pressure or condensing engine. In thus working the steam expansively in two cylinders, both steam and fuel are economized. These engines are direct acting, and are fitted with surface condensers, and when their boilers are fitted with super-heaters and feed-water heaters, it is said they would not consume more than 2 pounds of coal for each indicated horse-power. Messrs. Tod & McGregor, of Glasgow, exhibit a pair of inverted cylinder engines. They are provided with surface condensers. The cylinders are 50 inches diameter and 22 inches stroke, and each engine has three eccentrics, beside the large eccentric for working the pumps—there being a separate eccentric for the expansive gear. Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field, of Lambeth, exhibit a very large pair of engines, made for one of the new iron-plated frigates now in course of construction. They are screw-engines of 800 horse-power, with double piston-rods and horizontal cylinders 82 inches in diameter, with 4 feet stroke. The crank shaft is 17 inches in diameter. The same firm [illegible] the *Prince Consort*, the *Caledonia* and the *Ocean* each of 1,000-horse power. Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field also exhibit a cross-head and connecting-rod for a pair of engines of 1,350-horse power, the cylinders of which will be 101 inches in diameter, and have a stroke of 4 feet 6 inches. Messrs. John Penn & Sons, of Greenwich, exhibit a pair of 600-horse power trunk engines, which have excited the most animated discussion; the "trunk" being considered by a large class as a step in the wrong direction, which cannot fail to open new avenues for radiation and waste of heat *in the very centre of the cylinder.* The same firm exhibits a cylinder 112 inches in diameter, which will have a trunk 41 inches and a stroke of 4 feet. This cylinder and the large crank shaft adjoining (one of the most admired pieces of workmanship in the exhibition) are portions of a pair of engines of 1,250-horse power, intended for the iron-plated frigate *Achilles*, now building. Messrs. Humphreys & Tennant, of Deptford, have a beautiful pair of direct acting engines, made for the *North Star*, a screw ship-of-war. The noticeable features are the unusually short connecting rods and the solid link. These are the principal marine engines exhibited by English makers, and it will be seen that they all side with the direct-acting principle. The question now seems to be, says a technical writer on this subject, which of the direct-acting systems is the best. In the Exhibition they may be divided into four classes—Humphreys', "the simple direct-acting horizontal;" Tod & McGregor's, the "inverted cylinder;" Maudslay's, "the double piston rod," and Penn's, the "trunk."

C. B. S.

The Draft—Let Government Fix the Price of Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing the note which appeared under this head, in the Times of yesterday, (Monday,) several cogent reasons have occurred to me why the Government should fix the price of commutation, in lieu of a substitute. And first, it would at once increase—what the Government desires—the number of volunteers.

Able-bodied men are standing aloof from the enlisting offices, wavering whether they shall volunteer and receive the bounties offered, or run the risk of being drafted, with the anticipation, if they escape the draft, of securing a much higher premium by going as a substitute.

If the Government were now to fix a price, which shall not exceed the aggregate of the various bounties—say not exceeding $300—these men would no longer hesitate whether it would be safe or not to risk the chances of a draft, with its $11 a month and no bounty.

The substitute is, after all, only a volunteer, and it seems unreasonable that the volunteer for *nine months* should receive a greater subsidy than the one for three years or the war. Again, it would stop the competition and speculation in the business. If anything is to be made by the operation, by all means the Government should have the benefit. At present, the insurers of a substitute are checking enlistments, by privately holding out greater inducements than the Government and State combined. This opposition will cease the moment the price is fixed, and the calculations of the insurer reduced to a certainty.

If a uniform price be established, it will put an end to exorbitant demands on the one hand, and a trembling compliance on the other. Government wishes to fill its regiments, not to drain the pecuniary resources of individuals.

When the price is fixed, the man who has been drafted and who finds it impossible for him to leave, will not be obliged to search for and bargain with a substitute, but will at once repair or send to the place of rendezvous, and either pay his commutation or procure his substitute *there*, for as soon as it is understood, all who desire to go as substitutes will be found waiting at the several places of rendezvous, precisely where they may be wanted.

Let Government act upon this plan, and it will save the time and expense, to say nothing of the anxiety and annoyance of the drafted men, without cost or detriment to itself.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

FROM MISSOURI.

Another Great War Meeting at St. Louis—Speeches by Gov. Gamble and Others—The Governor Defines His Policy—He Favors No Etiquette and more Hanging—Guerrillas to be Shot and Non-Combatants to be Shipped South—Volunteering—Drafting—Secession Conspiracies—Effect of the Enrollment Thereupon—Military Matters in the West and General Opinions of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

Last evening afforded another of those occasions of public expression and interchange of opinion which, more particularly in this State and at this time, is very essential to the understanding of each loyal man, between himself and his fellow, by which the whole are enabled to regulate their efficiency in staying the uplifted arm of treason, made conscious of their aggregate strength, and put in knowledge where to seek coöperation in the hour of trouble. To suppose that the bane of treason in Missouri is dead beyond the hope of resuscitation is to allow ourselves to be disarmed by the [illegible] harmony of present quietude, and led into the fatal delusion of permanent and unendangered security. At no time, since the commencement of this nefarious struggle, on the part of traitors, to effect a National disintegration, was vigilance more the part of sagacious and loyal men, and relaxation more certain of difficulty; for beneath the surface of existent security lie the most virulent elements of disorder and confusion, and to ignite these into action is but the work of opportunity.

A meeting such as was witnessed last evening would have been worthy of all praise in the most loyal city of the most loyal State. No one would have supposed, little over one year since, when the infamous gubernatorial authorities were plotting the subversion of the State to the power of treason, that this night would witness such a scene of loyalty. Old and young, Union men and war men were assembled under the spontaneous convictions of the strongest impulses of devotion and purpose to stand by the Government as it was, and not as traitors wish it to be; and in the vociferous applause which at all times greeted every expression of a determination to carry out a more vigorous and effective policy; determination to screw up the loose operations of the past, and to fill up the army to a sufficient force to crush out the rebellion at once, incontrovertibly attested the hearty satisfaction of the people.

But one of the most important occurrences of the evening was the speech of Gov. Gamble. The reason for this importance not only springs from the policy he hereafter promises to pursue in regard to State affairs, but also as a vindication of his purposes, and as a check to the aspersion which was beginning to gain acceptance in the minds of the people, as to the probity of management in the concerns intrusted to him. In brief, he avowed the most radical opinions on all matters connected with the machinations of rebels in this State. He said the course of the Government had been conciliatory, but it was now time to adopt one more severe. The one had failed, the other must be enforced. He would execute guerrillas as they were caught; he would make wealthy Secessionists pay for the security and protection they enjoy, and send the non-combatants who are found in our streets to the South, where their sympathies call them. Indeed, he could not sufficiently discharge his feelings upon the theme of State disorders and the men who were the occasion of it. The dangerous conservatism which has been charged against him, certainly did not present itself in his speech, and if from the heart issued the words of his mouth, the execution of such views would enhance the usefulness of many engaged in putting down this rebellion.

To afford some idea of what the Governor does think, I will append a few extracts from his remarks. Said he, "There are a good number of men in this State who are [illegible] have made application at Washington *to have the power intrusted to me, or to the military head of this Department.* It only shows the goodness of the President; he has refused such power, because *he knows they would be shot immediately.*" [Tremendous applause.] Speaking of guerrillas, he observed, "Whatever may be said of guerrillas in other Southern States, in Missouri, which has not seceded, they are only robbers and murderers, and ought to receive the fate of such. A military officer asked me, a short time since, 'Governor, what is your policy in regard to those men?' I said, Those who remain peaceably at home, and agree to keep quiet, protect them; *Those whom you find in arms, kill them!*" He continued, "There are many *in the city who think it* a good thing to take no part—to stay on the fence. They receive the protection of the Government, but acknowledge no allegiance. I hold allegiance to be the correlative of protection; and, since they are protected, I hold, that of their substance, they must be made pay for it." And further on, "There are means now in the hands of military authorities, in the shape of bonds, from rebels, to the amount of over a million. *I would advise that as many of the bonds as have been broken be collected from the secesh.*" So throughout, the most decided determinations were expressed.

On the question of volunteer enlistments the Governor made use of the following words: "I should be glad if sufficient men will volunteer, but if they will not, *they will be drafted.* [Applause.] There are no two ways about it, the Governor has no discretion but to fulfill his duty. Let us go heartily to work and raise our quota by volunteers, sure that if we do not get them that way, we will get them by draft." This declaration was received with deafening cheers. His Excellency was followed by Judge Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Wm. M. McPherson, Esq., Hon. S. T. Glover, Jr., Hon. Chas. D. Drake, and Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., each of whom eloquently reviewed the causes of this crisis, exposed the iniquity of secession, the disorders in Missouri, and the necessity of putting forth still greater efforts to crush the rebellion. The meeting continued till a late hour, and throughout the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The enrollment of the militia in addition to the purpose of affording information as to the available inactive military force of the State, has been of service in another particular. It has precipitated the schemes of the rebels, and brought about the exposure of several conspiracies, one of which ran as follows: all through the State a complete system of secret military organization was effected by the appointment of a general officer in a specified district, under whom a certain number of those of a second grade were engaged, and below these was still a lower grade, *who employed recruiting agents, who furnished men and were the only persons of whom the* recruits had any knowledge. The most complete regularity and harmony prevailed, though the *general officers were known only by those of the second* grade; the officers of the second by those of the grade next lower; and the agents only knew those by whom they were selected. A point of concentration was decided upon, and the coöperation of the parts most harmoniously effected. The march of an army from the South was to be the signal of preparation, and the rattle sprung, the outbreak would commence, the accomplices would leap from their lurking-places, hasten to the rendezvous, and find themselves a resistless integer. The enrollment order, however, hurried matters to a crisis before they were fully ripened into efficiency. The loyal were visibly divided from the disloyal, producing a combination of the one and an exodus or premature uprising of the other. The devastation to which parts of the State is now subjected is but the individual and compulsory outbreak of fractional parts of the integral whole; and from the enormities perpetrated by these small and divided bands, some estimate may be formed of the destruction and bloodshed which would attend the depredations of the undivided power of the conspiracy. Fortunately the blow has been averted and the State relieved from the danger which impended its safety. Under the present activity in guerrilla-chasing, it is to be hoped, ere many weeks, that the last band will have been driven over the borders.

The West throughout is all ablaze with the ardor and activity of military preparation. It is one vast field of men awaiting the accoutrements of war. The people seem to have turned out *en masse*—even forsaking their half-harvested crops [illegible] to be garnered by their wives [illegible] while they take up their guns and [illegible] Eighteenth Iowa [illegible] Col. Edwards [illegible] Last week I witnessed the regiment fully armed, and full one thousand strong, march through the streets of this city, *en route* for the field of service. They were a hardy, soldierly set, and just of that order of men who do not allow themselves to be influenced by caprice. Since the last call of the President the enlistments have run high into the thousands; all that is wanting is a compelling mind, and results will soon give character to our present operations in the West.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Growth of the Union Sentiment in Kentucky—Surrender of Clarksville—Arrest of a Rebel Mail-Carrier—The Defeat of the Union Forces at Gallatin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bowling Green, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

The changes which have taken place in the minds of the people of Kentucky since the commencement of the war, in regard to the great issues of the country, are marked and conspicuous. The word "Yankee," which we have so often heard drop sneeringly from the lips of the Southerner, as though it possessed peculiar opprobrium, has now more of music and melody about it than in former times. Thousands of our fellow-citizens, at the beginning of the war, and after Kentucky had assumed a position of neutrality, were lukewarm and opposed to levying troops to make war, as they termed it, upon the South. Many there were who were bitter in their denunciations of the President and Cabinet for adopting measures to "coerce" and "subjugate" the South. It is gratifying to know that these men are now giving their adhesion to the Government, and among the foremost in the advocacy of vigorous and united efforts to crush the rebellion. The attempt to "coerce" Kentucky out of the Union, made by the rebels last year, and the institution of a Provisional Government, protected by bayonets, roused the people from the apathy in which neutrality had left them to a proper sense of their insecurity, and convinced them that their only reliance for peace and safety was in the armies of the National Union. "Republican" is a name to which there attaches not so much of odium to the Kentucky mind as formerly, and even "Abolitionist" does not embrace quite all the crimes in the catalogue, as it used to do. Nothing can surpass the detestation in which an out-and-out rebel is held by the loyal portion of the people of Kentucky. In conversation, this morning, with a prominent Union man, he said that he felt that all men, of whatever State, principles, or party, who were engaged in an honest effort to put down this rebellion, were his friends, while those who were not so engaged were his foes. Speaking of the slaves of the South, he said he would willingly see the slave property of a loyal man protected, but that if the slaves of rebels, by hundreds, were to stampede, and he could stop them by a wave of his hand, he would not do so. He added, that if a rank Abolitionist and an original Secessionist were in his power, he should feel it his duty to kill them both, but he rather thought he would shoot the Abolitionist first. This is about the feeling of the loyal people of the State. A rebel and an unqualified Abolitionist are held in about equal abhorrence, with perhaps a shade of deeper hatred toward the latter.

The state of affairs in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee continues in an unsettled and an exciting condition. The surrender of Clarksville by Col. Mason, to an inferior guerrilla force under Woodard, turns out to be one of the most disgraceful events of the Southwestern campaign. The same party of guerrillas were repulsed by one company of the Fiftieth Indiana at Edgefield Junction a few days before. Mason, who was in command at Clarksville, had 300 men; he was [illegible] mand to be taken prisoners. He and Woodard exchanged speeches complimentary of each other's bravery, and Mason surrendered his sword and the city. The prisoners were paroled at once.

A rebel mail carrier was captured at Franklin a few days since, under the following circumstances: The suspicions of our military authorities became aroused some time since that there was a regular system of espionage going on, and that a regular information was carried from the rebels in this section to the Southern army. Several days since the mail-carrier in question, who gave his name *as Sidwell, informed the rebel sympathizers that any* letters or packages left with a Mr. Fawkes, of Franklin, would be carried safely to the South. Our officers became apprized of it, and a package of letters addressed to various names in the Southern army were written from this place, and sent to the care of Fawkes. When the carrier called, he and Fawkes were both arrested. No letters of information were found, though the carrier had $3,000 in money on his person. This was secured. Seventeen hundred dollars of the funds was United States money, the rest was Confederate notes. Both the men were sent to the military authorities at Louisville.

Entire communication with Nashville, both by railroad and telegraph is now cut off. After the burning of Red River Bridge, on the Edgefield and Kentucky Road, the only method of travel was to go to Red River, where the passengers and freight were conveyed across the stream and transferred to another train which met at the burned bridge from Nashville. But the guerrilla force succeeded in breaking this up. A few days since the bridges at Springfield and the Edgefield Junction with the Nashville Road were burned, and connection with Nashville entirely broken off. When it will be resumed it is impossible to state, as the rebels are gathering in increased numbers at all points on our Southwestern border, inflicting all the damage in their power. A company of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment was taken prisoners and paroled by the rebels at Edgefield Junction a day or two since. There is an impression prevailing among our Union friends that detached parties consisting only of a company, or two or three companies, should not be scattered as guards through a country infested by heavy guerrilla forces, who can capture them in separate parties at their discretion. Since Morgan's first raid in Kentucky, he and his associates have in this way retired from three to four thousand men from the National service. There is also an opinion obtaining that no parole should be allowed and accepted without the signature of the commanding General. These indiscriminate parols and retiring from the service by every upstart rebel guerrilla in the country, *can but result in much mischief if persisted in.*

Gen. Nelson and Staff passed through this place for Louisville, last night. The object of his mission to Kentucky is contraband. Gen. Wood and his division of Buell's army are at Nashville. Since the capture of Clarksville, the rebels have been sweeping things before them in the southwestern counties, and along the Cumberland River. Fort Donelson is imminently threatened, and possibly may have fallen before this. There is but a small National force there, and no relief nearer than Nashville. The rebels are gathering at several points in southeastern Kentucky though accounts of their numbers in that region have been exaggerated. The telegraph to Nashville has not been working for some days. There was a report this morning that Morgan's men were dispersed at Gallatin, with the loss of 70 men. The report is wholly incorrect. The more correct statement of affairs at Gallatin, as gained from the most trustworthy sources, and which is no doubt true, is this: Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the United States Volunteer Cavalry, with a force of 900 men, attacked Morgan, who had reappeared at Gallatin with a force estimated at 2,000 strong. The attack was made at 10 o'clock in the morning; the fight raged fiercely till 2 P. M., when our forces, being overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to yield. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is reported at 500, Johnson retreating with the remainder toward Lebanon. Morgan's men still hold Gallatin.

CURTIUS.

—Gen. J. A. Garfield is at Howland Springs, Trumbull County, Ohio, upon personal recruiting service, having been ordered by his physician to rest for a few days or weeks before again taking the field. He has been seriously ill since his return from service in Mississippi.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN MASSACRES.

GOVERNOR RAMSEY'S PROCLAMATION.

An Extra Session of the Legislature Called.

THE TERRIBLE FIGHT AT FORT RIDGELY.

From the St. Paul, Minn., papers, just received we republish the following highly interesting and exciting intelligence. The Governor of the State has published a second proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature, which we append:

Whereas, it has been represented to me, by petitions from different parts of the State, numerously signed, that the disturbed condition of our western frontier—hundreds of men, women and children having been already slaughtered by the Sioux Indians, and entire counties depopulated by the panic created—with the necessity under which the State now labors to furnish thousands of her militia to the service of the General Government, and at the same time, to provide promptly for the defence of a line of frontier, several hundred miles in length against a ruthless and merciless enemy—together with the fact, that under our existing laws, the volunteer force already furnished, and now required from the State, and constituting nearly one-third of its entire adult male population, are deprived of their voice in the conduct of public affairs at this most critical period, constitute such a contingency as demands the immediate assembling of the Legislature of the State.

Now, therefore, I, Alexander Ramsey, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do issue this, my proclamation, requiring that the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the State shall, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., convene in extra session, at the Capitol, in the City of St. Paul, to take such action as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the State and the protection of its people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this twenty-[L. S.] third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor,
James H. Baker, Secretary of State.

Gov. Ramsey has also telegraphed to the War Department, asking that the Third Minnesota Regiment may be sent back to the State for the defence of its frontier, and Gen. Halleck has granted his request. The regiment is expected to arrive at home during the week.

Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, has sent several hundred thousand pounds of cartridges to St. Paul, on the urgent demand of the Minnesota authorities.

Mr. A. J. Van Vorhes, whose first letter we gave in these columns two days ago, is one of the editors of the Stillwater *Messenger*, was one of the party that conveyed the Indian annuity money to Fort Ridgeley, and arrived there after the first attack of the savages. His second letter, given below, will be read with much interest:

Fort Ridgeley, Aug. 21, 1862—A. M.

To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat:

On yesterday, I sent you by a messenger a full account of affairs at this place and vicinity; but fearing the messenger was cut off, who also bore important dispatches to headquarters, I will briefly recapitulate before proceeding to detail the important events of yesterday afternoon.

I need not detail the horrible butcheries at the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies, at New-Ulm, and throughout this entire region, as you have already been advised of the terrible details.

When the party accompanying Mr. Wykoff to make the annual payment to the Indians, arrived at this place on Monday noon, matters were in much confusion, owing to there being so few soldiers at this post, and the great number of men, women and children fleeing here for protection. In many instances a solitary member of large families—in some instances the father, in others the mother, and in quite a number a little boy or girl—worked their way to these barracks under the most distressing circumstances, fleeing from their persecutors, after witnessing the butchery of those most dear to them on earth.

Capt. Marsh had gone with forty-four members of his command, to the vicinity of the Lower Agency, on hearing of the state of affairs there, leaving only some twenty-five soldiers under Lieut. Gere to protect the fort. Every citizen, however, took a musket, until the small stock of old and condemned pieces were exhausted, and gave Lieut. Gere their best efforts in his perilous undertaking. Capt. Marsh met a large body of the enemy, was surrounded and cut to pieces. Only twenty-one of them have returned—three of them wounded, two mortally wounded.

During Monday night [illegible] Lieut. T. Sheehan, of Company C, who had left this post on Saturday morning for his post at Fort Ripley [illegible] hours, arrived, and immediately took command, with fifty brave and well-disciplined soldiers. During the same day, Maj. Galbraith arrived with fifty new men, (Renville Rangers,) who were on their way to Fort Snelling. Upon hearing of the Indian disturbances, Maj. Galbraith turned back with his men after having reached St. Peter, when they succeeded in procuring old United States muskets. After receiving the reinforcements, the garrison felt quite secure against the attacks of any number of the enemy likely to appear.

By his energy, Lieut. Sheehan inspired all with hope and confidence that the position could be held until reinforced from Fort Snelling. Everything the hurry and exigencies of the time could suggest, seemed to have been done to meet the emergency. Small squads of Indians continued to prowl about in the distance, but were usually shelled away by the accurate shots of Sergt. Jones, the old and experienced artillerist of this post.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the anticipated hour arrived. A small force of Indians appeared about three-fourths of a mile north of the barracks, evidently with the intention of drawing out the entire force, while the main body were to dash upon the barracks from the east, where they were approaching under cover of woods and ravines. In this way, after driving in our pickets, they were enabled to approach to within musket shot, still under cover of trees and outbuildings. At this point, they opened a volley upon a detachment of Company B, stationed at one of the north entrances, but without serious effect. It was but the work of a moment for Lieut. Sheehan to bring his Company to bear upon them, and constant discharges of shot and shell compelled them to recoil. They, however, furiously renewed the attack, and in this way the fight was continued until dark, with an almost continuous discharge of musketry and artillery. As to the strength and loss of the enemy, all is conjecture. Picket-guards and scouts estimate the number lurking about at 1,000. Of the correctness of this estimate I have no means of judging, except that the enemy was in strong force, and made the attack with courage and determination. What the effect of our shells may have been we of course cannot know, as the Indian mode of warfare is invariably to carry their dead and wounded from the field, when possible, and our strength was not half sufficient to pursue the foe when driven from their various points. Many were seen to fall, however, before the musket-shots, and others were seen thrown into the air by bursting shells.

A number of citizens' buildings surrounding the barracks were fired by the enemy, but none of the Government buildings were burned. Here was one of our greatest dangers, but a timely rain, which continued during the night, and the vigilance of the guards prevented the flames from spreading. A few old outbuildings, which served as hiding-places for the enemy, were burned during the night by order of the commandant.

I am indebted to Surgeon Alfred Muller for a list of the wounded of yesterday's engagement, together with that of the engagement near Red Wood, on last Monday. The wounded of yesterday were:

Corporal Dennis Porter, Company C, shot in right thigh, ball passing through; also, buck-shot in left side—not dangerous.

John McGill, Company B, shot through right thigh—not dangerous.

Andrew Rufiu, Company B, shot from ear to ear, lower jaw on both sides shattered; also, injury in the throat—mortally.

Robert Spornitz, Company B, shot through left cheek, ball passing out through right cheek, upper jaw completely smashed—severe wound.

Wm. Good, Company B, shot in forehead—mortally wounded.

Peter C. Harris, Company C, shot through left hip—not dangerous.

— Shurtledge, Company C, wounded over left eye—not dangerous.

J. Gorman and Joseph Fortier, Renville Rangers.

The killed were: Mark M. Grear, Company C; Robt. Baker and Michael Murnane, Renville Rangers.

The wounded at the Red Wood engagement on Monday, now in hospital, were:

Ole Swenson, Company B, not dangerous; Wm. Bledged, Company B, mortally; Wm. Sutherland, Company B, mortally.

The night was passed in comparative quiet, though every man at his post or sleeping upon his arms. What the day may bring forth, none of us can tell. With a fair and square fight, we would have no great fears; but with this lurking, bushwhacking mode of warfare and a sudden dash of legions of savages upon barracks which afford no real security except as defended from doors and windows, and liable at any time to be fired, the position of this small force might be exceedingly perilous. It is time for reinforcements from Fort Snelling, but yet they are not here. O! for a regiment of effective soldiers to avenge the untold outrages of the past three days.

In haste, A. J. VAN VORHES.

Letters from Judge Flandrau, at New-Ulm, and N. Myrick, at Lafayette, describe the country as swarming on all sides with infuriated savages.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER AGENCY—SIXTY-TWO PERSONS ESCAPE TO GLENCOE.

Mr. Goodell, Superintendent of Farms at the Yellow Medicine, arrived in the city last night, from Glencoe, and brings the welcome news that sixty-two persons, who were supposed to have been killed, are safe.

The following are the particulars, as related to us by Mr. Goodell:

On the afternoon of Monday, Mr. Goodell was informed by a true Indian friend, named An-po-tu-we-kee-na, (Other Day, in English,) that the people were likely to be attacked.

Just at night they saw squads of Indians assembling on the hills. A half-breed was sent to talk with them, but he could learn nothing definite. The first conclusive evidence of an attack was from a half-breed, who came down ahead of the Indians. He said the Indians told him they were coming down "to clean us out." Mr. Goodell and others went to work to get all the families into the warehouse adjoining Mr. Garvie's house.

Toward night they got news that the settlers were all killed at Red Wood, and that no help could be expected in that direction. There was only one chance of escape, and that was as one to a thousand against them.

They went down the bank and forded the river, men, women and children. On the other side, Mr. Goodell proposed to go to the Fort below. "Other Day" objected, and said if Mr. Goodell insisted he must part from them. They went across the country to Kandiyohi Lakes, and to Glencoe. They had a few carriages for the women and children, and the men walked. They kept on all night—the next night they stopped with an old Swede, whose family had ran away.

They went to Hutchinson, then to Glencoe, and thence to Carver. During the trip a Mrs. [illegible] and two children, and a Miss Charles, rode in a carriage, Miss Charles driving. Mr. Goodell says Miss Charles was the bravest girl he ever saw, and enlivened the party by her cheerful demeanor.

In the party were forty-two women and children and twenty men, sixty-two in all, whom Mr. Goodell knows the names.

Among them are: Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mr. [illegible] and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Rider, John Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cramsey, Mr. Hawkins, Parker Pierce, Mr. Ashley, Mr. [illegible] and family, Mr. [illegible]

Dr. Wakefield is saved, but his family started for the fort with George Gleason and it is supposed all were killed.

Mr. Garvie was wounded, but got across the river and overtook Mr. Goodell's party at Cedar, eight miles from Hutchinson, and died there.

In addition to the family of J. R. Brown, Mr. Goodell says a scout passed Mr. Brown's house on Monday, and found the house locked, and says they had warning from a friendly and left the night before.

As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including theirs, between Lac-qui-Parle and the Agency, are killed. Mr. Goodell says all the friendly Indians gathered at Mr. [illegible] house to defend him, but he thinks they must have been overpowered.

Duncan Kennedy got off safely to the Fort.

Mr. Goodell relates many interesting incidents, which we have not time to give this morning.

The story of the scout visiting the Agency must have been a gross fabrication.

"Other Day," the noble Indian who conducted Mr. Goodell's party, and piloted them through, can never return to the Indians again. He will be here in a few days, and should receive a suitable reward for his fidelity.

THE ALARM IN CARVER COUNTY, MINN.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* and *Democrat* publishes the following graphic account of the panic in a portion of Western Minnesota:

Carver, Carver Co., Minn., Aug. 22, 1862.

I have taken this occasion to give you a brief outline of the great Indian panic which has been raging throughout this entire section of the State. Language seems inadequate to [illegible] the picture in its true light.

On the evening of the 19th inst., at about the hour of 8 o'clock, messengers came running into this quiet village, from what is known as Walker's Landing, and stated that the Indians had [illegible] at Fort Ridgeley, burnt the fort at the Upper and Lower Agency, and killed all the inhabitants thereof; that they had burned New-Ulm and St. Peter, and had made an attack upon Henderson; that they (the messengers) had [illegible] Henderson before they left, and that that village was burning at the time of their departure. They reported further, that there were [illegible] to be one thousand Indians, and that said Indians intended to lay waste all the country from Fort Ridgeley to Fort Snelling.

These messengers informed all the inhabitants on the road, from said Walker's Landing to this place, of this terrible state of affairs, and, as they came, kindled one of the greatest panics that mortal eyes ever beheld. Soon after their arrival, men, women and children came into this place, screaming with fright—some barefoot, some shiftless, some with little or no clothing at all; some with guns, but more without. Oxen, unused to fast traveling, were made fairly equal to *Flora Temple* in her palmy days, with such loads behind them as would [illegible] beings.

The exclamation was, *Where shall we go!* Oh! my children, what will become of us [illegible] of excitement. All night long from the [illegible] said messengers arrived, there was one continued [illegible] of delirious people rushing in. Soon after the arrival of said messengers, the inhabitants [illegible] places of abode, and put in order their shot-guns and rifles for any emergency that might arise. Pickets were established on the various roads leading to town, and diligence used to prevent *a surprise* by the enemy.

At last light began to dawn in the East, and the coming day was welcomed by the [illegible] and fathers. But with the early dawn came no Indians, as expected, and nothing to be seen [illegible]

About the hour of seven in the morning we began to recruit the entire population of McLeod County. On they came, some on foot, some in [illegible] and some on [illegible] wagons of all [illegible] of manufacture—some with great, big, round wheels; some with low, block wheels; some with only three wheels; some with two only. They brought with them bundles of clothing, [illegible] with children on their backs, seated upon a [illegible] bundle, strapped over the shoulders. This [illegible] went on until [illegible] a boy, on a bony-spavined horse, claiming to be direct from Glencoe, [illegible] he rode at full speed through the streets, that the Indians had burned Glencoe and Young America, and were on a rapid march for Carver! [illegible] I never desire to witness again. The [illegible] a special request, detained at the levee [illegible] a rush for the decks of this last harbor of safety beggars all description.

Mothers clasped in their arms their children, and [illegible] and moans! The decks of this small steamer soon became one living mass of frantic men, women and children. [illegible]

This is, I believe, the pith of the panic, and, as I have already taken up much room, I will close by saying that the gallant Capt. [illegible] have passed through here with their 150 braves, with bayonets fixed, destined for Fort Ridgeley, and the people are all returning to their homes.

OBSERVER.

—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "The son of Hon. Pierre Soulé paid a visit to his father in Fort Lafayette, on Saturday. I understand, also, that Judge Roselius, of New-Orleans, had an interview with him. Soulé is said to complain bitterly of his incarceration, without a hearing and without a trial. He says he [illegible] loyal to the Government, but that he was the [illegible] of Gen. Butler's [illegible] Government had seen fit to reverse at least one decision which Gen. Butler had made, (the confiscation of the money and merchandise belonging to the foreign Consuls,) he expresses the hope that it will [illegible] occasion, on ascertaining all the facts connected with his arrest and imprisonment, to reverse the General's judgment as regards himself. Soulé's health is said to be beginning to fail him, and the effect of close confinement upon his spirits is depressing in the extreme. Since his incarceration none but his nearest relatives have been permitted to have any communication with him."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Nineteenth Maine Regiment.

The Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers arrived here in the steamer Commonwealth, yesterday morning, and landed at Jersey City. The regiment left their camp at Bath on Wednesday morning, having been presented just previous to their departure with a magnificent stand of colors, the gift of the citizens of Bath. The regiment numbers over 1,000 men, and is splendidly equipped, and armed with Enfield rifles. The officers have all seen service. They left for Washington at 11 o'clock on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Frederick D. Sewall; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis E. Heath; Major, Henry H. Cunningham; Adjutant, Francis W. Haskell; Quartermaster, Jas. W. Wakefield; Surgeon, Adoniram J. Billings; Assistant Surgeon, Henry C. Levensaler; Chaplain, [illegible] Whittier; Sergeant-Major, Wm. P. Joy; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Benj. B. Hanson; Commissary-Sergeant, Thomas D. Wakefield; Hospital Steward, Dalon H. Abbott.

Company A—James W. Hathaway, Captain; Joseph W. Spaulding, First Lieutenant; David E. Parsons, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—Lindley B. Coleman, Captain; Wm. Clements, First Lieutenant; Levi Rackliffe, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—Charles H. Rowell, Captain; Joseph H. Hunt, First Lieutenant; Francis M. Ames, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—Wm. H. Fogler, Captain; Horace C. Noyes, First Lieutenant; Ed. K. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—Daniel L. Dickey, Captain; Jas. Johnson, First Lieutenant; John L. Tapley, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—Isaac W. Starbird, Captain; Geo. L. Whitmore, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Nash, Second Lieutenant. Co. G—Jas. W. Welch, Captain; Melvin V. Whitehouse, First Lieutenant; George C. Hopkins, Second Lieutenant. Co. H—Joseph Eaton, Jr., Captain; Willard Lincoln, First Lieutenant; Albert Hunter, Second Lieutenant. Co. I—Edward A. Snow, Captain; [illegible] F. Burgess, First Lieutenant; George D. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Co. K—Charles E. Larrabee, Captain; Joseph Nichols, First Lieutenant.

The Fifteenth Connecticut Regiment.

This regiment arrived from New-Haven yesterday afternoon, and landed at the pier foot of Twenty-seventh-street. From thence they marched up to Fourth-avenue and down Broadway to the Battery, where they took the boat of the Camden and Amboy line for Philadelphia. The regiment is called the Lyon Regiment, in honor of Gen. Lyon, who fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek. It is commanded by Col. Dexter Wright.

Return of the Nineteenth Regiment.

The Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Wm. R. Brown, returned from their three months' service in Maryland early yesterday morning. The regiment belongs in Newburgh and vicinity, and most of its members have expressed their desire to return for the nine months' service under the last call. During their absence they have been stationed most of the time at Havre de Grace, guarding the railroad and watching prisoners. They have lost during their absence, four members, from typhoid fever. Col. Brown received notice the other day that 300 recruits were desirous of joining the regiment in case it returned to the field. They were accepted and are now in camp. The regiment left for Newburgh by steamboat yesterday afternoon.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING—ITS EFFECT UPON RECRUITING.

The immediate and most desirable effect produced by the great mass meeting, held in the City Hall Park on Wednesday, was to stimulate recruiting—to stimulate it on the spot, and create a patriotic enthusiasm for volunteering which will last several days. Tents in the neighborhood of the stands where Corcoran, Mitchel, Walbridge and Sickles spoke, reaped a perfect harvest, even whilst the meeting was going on, a portion of which was at once garnered in at the Mustering office, though more had to be held in trust for the morrow. Of course some of the first blush of patriotic ardor faded away before the morning of yesterday; yet enough was left to prove that the meeting had, to a considerable extent, accomplished its mission, and that the eloquence of those who had appealed to their fellow-citizens from the impromptu forums around which the gathering took place, had not all fallen on stony ground, but that much of it had taken root and prospered, and would, in the fulness of time blossom into crops of armed men. The meeting would not have entirely failed of its purpose had only one man been induced to enlist for every speech that was made; for words are cheap and plentiful, and many of them may be expended profitably in the production of a single soldier; but there is no question that every speech produced its tens and its hundreds, and that the Union hosts will soon be regiments stronger for the healthful excitement that a few eloquent phrases stirred in people thus produced. And not merely in the way of immediate enlistments was the meeting fruitful. The appeals there made reached the pockets of those whose persons could not be given to the cause, and many a thousand dollars, donated to sustain the country's life, will have its date of gift from Wednesday. Probably this meeting alone has brought in men and money enough to stave off need of a draft in the Empire State. It has partially done so, at any rate, and if more meetings of the same kind are wanted, we have orators and enthusiasm enough left to organize them.

THE ENROLLMENT—JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The task assigned to Judge-Advocate General Anthon—that of enrolling the names of all the able-bodied residents of New-York and Brooklyn—is one of no ordinary magnitude. Probably as many as 175,000 or 180,000 names will have to be registered in this City alone. These names have, in the first place, to be procured by the enrolling officers, who personally call at private houses and places of business for the purpose. From the lists made out by them the names are copied into district election books, and from the election books they are recopied into Ward books. A force of over fifty experienced clerks are employed day and night on nothing else but this mechanical branch of the work. The enrollment progresses rapidly; but it will take several days yet to merely complete the preliminary registry; and after that is done, claims for exemption have to be heard, the lists have to be amended, evaders of the draft have to be hunted up, and many more details, useless to mention, will tend to throw over any active enforcement of the conscription to the middle or end of September. By that time, it is to be hoped, volunteering will have rendered the conscription unnecessary. The Enrollment Police are a great assistance to the officers who have to collect the names of residents. Trouble occasionally follows the inquiries made by the latter whereupon the police come forward to uphold the majesty of the law. They quietly watch for attempts to give the enrolling officers false information and pounce upon those who try the experiment when least expected; they, as it were, glean the field that the enrolling officers have reaped, and occasionally pick up quite a sheaf of skulks and stragglers. A very good class of men have been appointed by the Judge-Advocate-General for both police and enrollment duty. They have, with an exception, hitherto proved reliable and conscientious. This exception has been accused of accepting a bribe to omit the name of an eligible non-exempt. Both the briber and the bribed will be dealt with as they deserve. The large business establishments throughout the City facilitate the efforts of the enrolling officers all they can. At the [illegible] of the New-York Gas Company, for instance, the Secretary furnished the names, ages and residences of all the clerks, and the Superintendent called up every one of workmen and gave them the alternative of dismissal or truthful reply to the questions asked of them. A great deal of inconvenience to all parties concerned may be avoided by the proprietors or managers of all wholesale houses and manufactories following so excellent an example.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES RECRUITING OFFICE.

It is a little singular how the number of enlistments foots up to a scarcely varying daily average. There is not a rush one day and a dead lull the next, as the many fluctuating excitements which affect patriotic sentiment would lead one to imagine; but it is in a sort of steady stream that recruits come along—450 to-day, 600 to-morrow, and so on it has been for a fortnight past, and will be until the end of this week. It is, decidedly better for the recruiting and mustering officers that it should be so. Their duties are thereby more conveniently equalized. It shows, too, that the determination to volunteer is no mere momentary impulse, but a sober, deliberate resolve, leavening the mind of the whole community, none the less surely that it is not hurried. Yesterday, there were about the same number sworn into both regiments in the field and new regiments as have been sworn in each day for a month past; perhaps more than usual. Capt. Larned, Lieut. Kenaston, Dr. Moss and their assistants had their hands full from early morning until 5 o'clock P. M., and during the same hours the adjutants and medical examiners stationed at the various encampments near the City had fully as much as they could comfortably do.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The payment of bounties will definitely and certainly stop next Monday. The $50 coming from the State, and the $25 from the United States, will not be offered after that date, neither will volunteers receive the month's advance pay now guaranteed to them. This should be clearly and distinctly understood by all. To every man who joins a regiment before Monday, $92 is insured, and to every man who joins an old regiment $65, (recruits for new regiments not sharing in the United States bounty since last Friday;) whereas, after Monday, there will be no extra inducements, except those presented by private liberality; and then drafting, and the purchase of substitutes, follow as a matter of course. Next week those who, wishing to volunteer, have procrastinated, will be vexed with themselves to think how foolishly they let pass the opportunity to benefit themselves whilst endeavoring to serve the country. Men who have families dependent on them ought not to delay another hour.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The two regiments, which were organized under the auspices of the Police Commissioners, have obtained their full complement of men. It is only four or five weeks ago when the first regiment was organized, and the second was not commenced till two or three weeks later. This success has so encouraged the Commissioners that they have taken measures to recruit two more regiments, and thus form a brigade to be called the Metropolitan Brigade. Col. Turnbull commands the First Regiment, and Col. Harris the Second. Gov. Morgan has been notified that the regiments are in readiness to march, and awaiting his orders. The subscriptions to the fund for the support of families of volunteers in the police regiments (Metropolitan Guard) now amount to about $30,000, and the contribution by the members of the department at the commencement of next month will add $25,000 more. The work still goes on, as all the precincts are not heard from.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Yesterday afternoon the War Committee, appointed at the mass meeting held in City Hall Park on Wednesday, met in the City Hall. Mayor Opdyke was appointed President of the organization; Mr. Charles Gould was appointed Treasurer, and Councilman Orton Secretary. On motion of Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore, a resolution was adopted appointing nine members to form an Executive Committee. Their names will be announced to-day. Numerous subscriptions to the War Fund were received, but the amounts and names of the donors were not given. The meeting then adjourned till to-day.

PRESENTATION TO COL. NUGENT, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening Col. Robert Nugent, commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was presented with a handsome sword. Mr. J. W. Florence made the presentation speech, on behalf of the Colonel's numerous friends. In response, Col. Nugent made a neat and appropriate speech, pledging himself to wield the weapon in defence of his adopted country, and maintain its honor, if need be, with his life. The sword, which is a very handsome one, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., has engraved upon the scabbard the following:

"Presented to Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in admiration of his services on the battle field, by Niel Bryant, C. O'Connor, Dan Bryant, H. W. Collender, W. J. Florence. New-York, Aug. 27, 1862."

After the presentation the company sat down to a splendid collation; toasts were offered, songs sung, speeches made, and the whole affair was one of the most patriotic nature.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS AND THE WAR.

A movement is in progress among the officials at the Custom-house to organize themselves in a military body, for the protection of Government property in and around the City, or for any other duty it may be necessary to call upon them for. This movement is all the more praiseworthy on account of the employes of the Custom-house being legally exempt from military duty.

RECRUITING FOR GEN. SIGEL.

The German Committee now give $25 extra bounty for all those recruiting for regiments now in Gen. Sigel's Division. Capt. G. Mass is recruiting for the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, where able-bodied active men can be enrolled.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

A large number of recruits have joined this regiment from Westchester County, and many more are coming, all of a very desirable class. Its recent feats have enhanced its splendid reputation. None but the best men are fit for cavalry or received here. Sixty from Long Island left yesterday to join the regiment now in Gen. Pope's army.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST PROLONGING THEIR TERM.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 26, 1862.
[Extract.]

Special Order No. 207.—8. The Seventy-first New-York Militia, a three months regiment, whose term expires the 28th inst., having volunteered to remain in service a short time, until their place can be supplied, the Department accepts with pleasure their patriotic offer, and the Order for the regiment to proceed to New-York and be mustered out is hereby suspended until further instructions are given.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

LIBERAL DONATION TO THE POLICE FUND.

The Board of Police, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in aid of the fund of the Metropolitan Guard:

Wm. Curtis Noyes	$100
Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel	250
Robert Murray, Esq.	100
James W. Fortune, (50 copies of "Patten's Army Manual.")	—
Almon W. Griswold	50

JAMES BOWEN, President.

Our New Small Note Currency.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP NOTES—BILLS FOR FIVE, TEN, TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS, IN CIRCULATION—THE APPEARANCE OF THE NOTES—ONLY A SMALL SUPPLY YET RECEIVED AT THE SUB-TREASURY—THE SMALL TREASURY NOTES.

Postage stamps during the past few weeks have been generally used in a manner little thought of until recently. Silver and gold for a time went almost out of use, both being held as an article of merchandise, like cotton or flour. The extraordinary rise in their value, which no one had foreseen or was able to foresee, speedily drove them out of circulation, and resulted in creating great discomfort and inconvenience to every class of the community. To remedy this evil some expedient was necessary, and to prevent advantage being taken of the unusual state of affairs, legislation was demanded.

The short time of derangement was seized by many in our large cities for issuing shinplasters good for dinners, drinks and every other object. A great evil was threatened, and to avert it many plans were submitted, none of which met with more favor than that of using as currency the different postage-stamps of the United States. By general consent of all obliging people, the stamps were accepted in lieu of silver. But although they were well fitted for temporary service, and to supply the pressing want of the community, their continued use would be very inconvenient on account of their small size and sticky backs. The idea was suggested by the adoption of stamps as currency to supply the want of the community by issuing small Treasury notes of fractional parts of a dollar, which should be more convenient and serviceable than the stamps. Fortunately the crisis occurred before the adjournment of Congress, and hence it was in the power of the Government to immediately suppress the practice of issuing shinplasters, and to accommodate the people by furnishing to them the new bills. A law was accordingly passed and approved July 17, authorizing the issue, and forbidding the circulation of shinplasters. In accordance with the provisions of this law, the new notes were in a short time designed and engraved. A few of them have been received in this City during the present week, and they may already be occasionally met with in making change. They are of four values, namely—five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cents and fifty cents. The five and twenty-five cent notes are like the five-cent postage stamps, a single stamp being represented in the centre of the former, and five stamps overlapping each other, forming the principal feature of the face of the latter. The denomination of each note is expressed by large figures at each side of the representation of the stamp in the case of those valued at five and ten cents, and by figures placed in the upper corners, in case of those worth twenty-five and fifty cents. Large figures on the back also denote the value. The bills, which are of convenient size, are of two colors, the five and twenty-five cent ones being chocolate, and the ten and fifty cent ones, which represent ten-cent stamps, being green.

Each note contains on its face the following inscription: "Postage currency, furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries of the U. S. Receivable for postage stamps at any post-office." The inscription on the back is as follows: "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated U. S. Depositary, in sums not less than Five Dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues due to the United States less than Five Dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

These notes will shortly be supplied in sufficient quantities to satisfy the wants of the community, and will then displace the postage-stamps now in circulation. They will be received gladly by those who have been compelled to use the latter in their daily pursuits; while accommodating the people, they will also be of considerable service to the Government, inasmuch as many millions will doubtless be realized from their sale.

The act of Congress approved last July, which authorized the issue of Treasury notes to the value of $150,000,000, conferred the power on the Secretary of the Treasury necessary to allow him to issue a portion of them of denominations less than five dollars. The plates for these notes have also been engraved, and some of the notes printed therefrom. But few have found their way to New-York as yet, most of them having been used or kept for use in Washington. They will be very useful, and together with the notes of fractional parts of a dollar, will supply a medium for the payment of small sums by the Government. Heretofore it has been necessary, in paying the Government employes their monthly salary, and in liquidating debts where the amount paid was not divisible by five, to use in each case a small quantity of specie. These small amounts in the aggregate, however, form a large one, of the use of which the Government has been deprived. All payments will probably be made in paper money hereafter.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

Yesterday afternoon the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commission was held. Simeon Draper, Esq., the President was in the Chair.

The usual requisitions from the several Institutions were presented and audited, and the following report was read:

The number of transfers from the City Prison to the Workhouse of drunk and disorderly persons, from the 9th to the 23d instant, aggregates 456, of whom 83 were men and 373 females. Of these 112 are there for the first time, 29 the second time, 44 the third time, 46 the fourth time, 36 the fifth time, 46 the sixth time, 3 the seventh time, 6 the eighth time, 60 the tenth time, 8 the fifteenth time, 5 the sixteenth time, 1 the seventeenth time, 22 the twentieth time, 1 the twenty-fourth time, 12 the twenty-fifth time, 7 the thirtieth time, 1 the thirty-third time, 1 the thirty-seventh time, 2 the fortieth time, 4 the sixtieth time, and 5 the one hundredth time.

On the 17th inst. 650 sick and wounded soldiers were received at the Island Hospital.

Mr. White, the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, reported on the 19th instant, having returned 24 soldiers to Fort Hamilton, on the 22d, 30 men, making in all, 151 men. He suggested the publication of a list of all men fit for duty or discharged from the service, as a matter of consolation to their relatives and friends.

The annual report of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., of Quebec, was received, and a suitable acknowledgment made.

Fifty-one soldiers were dismissed cured from the Staten Island Hospital and returned to duty.

The receipts for the fortnight ending to-day aggregate $2,683 04, including $40 for board from lunatics, $1,813 93 for labor in Penitentiary, $375 65 for labor in Workhouse, and $298 40 for sale of bones.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 16, 1862		6,650
Admitted		1,711
Total		8,361
Died	42	
Discharged	1,550	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	331	
Sent to State Prison	9	—1,932
Remaining Aug. 23, 1862		6,429
Decrease	221	
Bellevue Hospital	473	
Lunatic Asylum	766	
Alms-house	1,300	
Penitentiary	458	
Work-house	991	
Small-pox Hospital	11	
Randall's Island	774	
Randall's Island Hospital	206	
City Prison	303	
Second District Prison	11	
Third District Prison	10	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	549	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	22	
City Cemetery	52	—6,429

In addition to these there were 553 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital, and 601 at the Island Hospital.

Our Contributions to Troy Sufferers.

James Thorn, Mayor of Troy, in acknowledging the receipt of recent contributions for the relief of the Trojan sufferers, says:

Mayor's Office, Troy, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 11th inst., inclosing a check for $114 66, has been duly received. In transmitting the last installment of New-York's contribution toward the Fire Relief Fund, you regret that the amount is not larger. We think, Sir, that your citizens have been exceedingly generous. Amid the engrossing topics of the hour, and the call upon the heart and purse of every good citizen, but little could be expected in mitigation of a local calamity. But the subscription of your City is not only intrinsically large—the manner in which aid was proffered and rendered, added doubly to its value. Permit me to thank your citizens for their liberality, and to express the debt of gratitude under which Troy labors for the zealous efforts of yourself and your associates upon the Fire Relief Committee. Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES THORN, Mayor.
J. E. Williams, Esq., Treasurer, &c.

Commissioners of Emigration.

This Board met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. The following is their weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived during the past week, 2,619; total number since Jan. 1, 50,237, being 3,760 less than during the same period last year. The number of inmates of the institution on Ward's Island is 628, or 250 less than at the same period last year. The receipts for commutation of passengers during the week were, $3,912; total receipts since 1st January, $125,750 08; disbursements, $108,289 74, leaving a balance in cash, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, of $21,275 39.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

The return match between the above Clubs took place yesterday on the ground of the New-York and Manhattan Clubs at Hoboken. It terminated in another victory for St. George. This contest was remarkable for the fine scores of Mr. Waller—in which were three threes and seven twos—and of Mr. Creighton and young George Wright, the former scoring three threes and nine twos in his finely obtained score, and George getting a four, four threes and nine twos, in his splendid half hundred. Capt. Laing played very steadily for three twos and two singles.

East New-York went in against the rifled-Creightons, of the Paragon of Base Ball players, who is a striking example of what Americans are capable of doing at Cricket, when they are allowed to have a little show at the bat and ball on practice days—and Mr. Waller's slows. They came out one after the other, in the most amusing manner—Mr. Creighton getting rid of six wickets in less than three of his successive overs—Hudson and Stokes in one over, Bedford, Stacy and Marsh in the next over, and Dr. Andrews in the three balls of the third over; his bowling, as was his batting, was really splendid.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Runs.	EAST NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Waller, b. Bedford	29	Hudson, b. Creighton	9
Creighton, b. Cuyp	41	North, run out	3
Ford, c. Marsh, b. Bedford	0	Lester, b. Waller	3
Congreve, b. Marsh	2	Stokes, b. Creighton	1
G. Wright, c. Lester, b. Marsh	50	Andrews, b. Creighton	6
Kendall, c. Lester, b. Marsh	0	Bedford, b. Creighton	0
Bailey, b. Marsh	6	Stacy, b. Creighton	0
Burnett, b. Cuyp	2	Marsh, b. Creighton	0
Capt. Laing, b. Cuyp	8	Miller, not out	2
Bage, not out	3	Cuyp, st. G. Wright, b. Waller	0
Vanderlip, b. Cuyp	0	Oakley, b. Waller	3
Byes, 13; l. byes, 3; wides, 14; n. b., 1	31	Byes, 4; wide, 1; n. b., 1	6
Total	171	Total	34

CRICKET MATCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The proprietors of the Union Ball Ground at Williamsburgh will commence in a day or two to lay down a level turf for the cricketers of Long Island to play a grand match for the above worthy object.

The affair has been originated by Mr. Wilson, of the Satellite Club, and the two elevens, umpires and scorers, will be chosen from those cricketers who do not belong to clubs outside of Long Island. There is no doubt but the project will meet with every success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Tenth Ward Homicide—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Naumann yesterday, concluded his investigation in the case of Mrs. Josephine Weiler, the woman who, it was alleged, had been shot through the heart, at her late residence, No. 154 Essex-street, by a revolver in the hands of her husband, Joseph Weiler. A large number of witnesses were examined during the inquest, but no testimony was elicited, going to show that the husband was the guilty party. The evidence, however, revealed the fact, that Weiler and his wife had, for a long time past, lived very unhappily together, and one witness gave evidence to the fact that recently he had heard the prisoner threaten to shoot his wife. The following verdict was returned by the jury: "The deceased came to her death by a pistol shot wound, but whether suicide or not the Jury are unable to determine." Upon the rendition of this verdict the Coroner concluded to detain the husband, Jacob Weiler, until he could consult with the District Attorney as to whether the case was one in which bail could be taken. The prisoner denies most emphatically that he shot his wife. His account of the affair is that she seized the pistol from him, and before he had time to prevent her, she pointed it toward her heart and fired. He is about 26 years of age, was born in this city, and is by occupation a clerk.

Death of Soldiers.—From the several institutions we obtain the following list of deaths which have occurred during the past fortnight:

At the Island Hospital—Corporal John A. Zeiger, Co. G, 2d Penn. Reserve; privates Henry Blunt, Co. E, 50th N. Y. Vol.; John Harmon, Co. F, 56th N. Y. Vol.; Martin L. Clark, Co. D, 50th N. Y. Vol.

At Bellevue Hospital—Sergeants Charles Hoskins, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry; A. E. Kitchie, Co. B, 7th Penn. Reserve; Corporal George Sleeper, Co. G, 16th Mass. Vol.; privates Terance Roddy, Co. D, 2d Vt. Vol.; Quincy F. Thurlon, do. do.; Thomas G. Smith, Co. B, 56th Penn. Vol.; John Springelhalter, Co. A, 74th N. Y. Vol.; George C. Eddelman, Co. A, 6th Penn. Vol.

These bodies were handed over to the Government undertaker for interment.

Presentation to Col. Nugent.—We have seen a very elegant sabre which was presented to Col. Nugent, of the fighting Sixty-ninth Volunteers, by some of his City friends. Mr. W. J. Florence made the presentation speech, and handed the Colonel the sword, on which is engraved the following: "Presented to Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in admiration of his services on the battle-field, by Niel Bryant, C. O'Connor, Dan Bryant, H. W. Collender, W. J. Florence. New-York, Aug. 27, 1862." The sabre was manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and though of very elegant workmanship and elaborate finish, is intended not less for hard service than as a well-deserved memento of soldierly merit, to be preserved as an heirloom in Col. Nugent's family.

Patriotism in the Methodist Book Concern.—There are few concerns in the country which employ a greater number of intelligent hands than the Methodist Book Concern of this City. On Tuesday the persons therein employed held a meeting in one of the large rooms of their buildings, and resolved to unite their efforts in aiding the Government to carry on the war and to encourage enlistments. They formed themselves into an association, the object of which is to aid those of their number who may be drafted. Several speeches were made and great enthusiasm was manifested. Over twenty men have enlisted from this establishment since the war commenced.

Good and Hopeful News.—At last the Custom-house is alive or waking to the state of the country. A movement has been commenced for the organization of the entire force of persons employed there into a military body, for the protection of Government property in and around this City, or such other general service as may be required. Certainly, the duties required of the gallant army of drawers will not be particularly onerous or dangerous, but it is barely possible that the fascinations of the gun and knapsack may be such that they cannot resist the enlisting impulse, and will go to guard Government property elsewhere than in and around this City.

New Counterfeits.—Justice Kelly had two persons, named Eliza Fuller and Bridget Smith, brought before him yesterday, upon the charge of passing counterfeit $3 bills upon the "Stamford Bank, Conn." The former passed one of the fraudulent bills at the store No. 448 Hudson-street, occupied by Paul Swartz, in payment for a tooth-brush. The other counterfeit bill was passed off by Bridget at the store of Isabella Simpson, No. 368 Bowery. Both of the prisoners were committed in default of bail. The counterfeits are well executed, upon good paper, and by those who are judges it is said they are new, and calculated to deceive the public.

The Steamship Great Eastern.—It has been announced in the journals of this City that this mammoth vessel would be thrown open, on her arrival, to the inspection of the public. Circumstances of a peculiar nature having arisen, the agency have decided not to admit visitors to the ship during her present stay in this port.

Death of an Assistant-Engineer of the Fire Department.—Daniel Donovan, Esq., an Assistant-Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, died very suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, corner of Pearl and Madison streets. The Board of Engineers and Firemen will meet this evening, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, to make suitable arrangements for his funeral, which will probably take place on Sunday next.

A Pickpocket Caught.—A man, 27 years of age, who gave his name as James McCleary, was arrested at the meeting in the Park on Wednesday evening, by Detective Farley, upon the charge of stealing a silver watch from the pocket of P. M. Hays, of No. 80 Fourth-avenue. The stolen watch was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

Dr. Bethune's Funeral.—It will be remembered that this eminent divine and townsman of ours died at Florence, Italy, in April last, and that his remains were placed on board the British bark *Undine*, to be brought home to his own land. That vessel has now arrived, and the arrangements for his funeral are so far advanced that it may be expected to occur on Wednesday next.

A Captain in Luck.—Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port, has received from Her British Majesty's Government, testimonials for presentation to Capt. Thomas J. Leavitt, master of the American ship *Galena*, in consideration of his services in rescuing from peril at sea, the master and crew of the British bark *Solstice*, of Sunderland, in April last.

A Little Boy Drowned.—Coroner Collin held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 122 Mulberry-street, on the body of John K. Smith, a boy six years of age, who was found in the dock, at the foot of Laight-street, North River. From the evidence, it is believed that he fell overboard while playing on the pier.

Sent to Fort Lafayette.—The United States Marshal, yesterday, received orders from the Judge-Advocate-General to commit Mr. Solomon B. Eliot, of No. 648 Broadway, to Fort Lafayette. This is the person who was arrested on Tuesday last charged with proclaiming himself a Secessionist.

Launch To-morrow.—We are informed that the second Ericsson battery, the *Passaic*, will be launched from the yards of Thos. F. Rowland, Continental Works, Green Point, at 12 M., Saturday, and that the public desirous of seeing her go off are heartily welcome so to do.

Acknowledgment.—Francis E. Shaw, Esq., the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, desires to acknowledge the receipt of $5,143. He has expended $4,044, leaving a balance in hand of $1,099. There are more than one hundred families in a great measure dependent upon this Fund for their support, and contributions to its care are worthily bestowed.

Our Revenue.—The receipts at the Custom-house in this City on yesterday were: Imports, $217,020 99; warehouse, $8,250 55—total, $225,271 54. How pleasant it would seem to the rebels if they could see such a record at their Custom-house.

Quarantine Matters.—The British steamer *Khersonese* has yellow fever on board. She lies directly in the track of the Staten Island Ferry boats and is surrounded more or less by vessels. Some action should be taken in regard to her.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Another Great War Meeting.—At the meeting of the War Conference Convention on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the city bells be rung at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 1st inst.; that the proprietors of stores be requested to close them; and that the people be invited to assemble in Fort Greene Park to take counsel together and encourage one another in the prosecution of the patriotic work now going on in this country. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements, and a meeting was held last evening, when it was decided to make the demonstration in the City Hall Park, instead of Fort Greene Park. Four stands are to be erected; three of which will be in front of the Hall and one on Remsen-street, opposite. Reflectors will be so arranged as to light the neighborhood, and a band of music will be present. The speakers invited and who are expected to be present, are Generals Corcoran, Mitchel, Busteed, Spinola and Walbridge, Hon. M. F. Odell, Joseph Hoxie, D. C. Winslow, S. D. Morris, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Hon. Mr. Stanton, and others. The time of the meeting was fixed for 7 o'clock P. M., and the bells are to be rung from 6½ to 7 o'clock, instead of 4 o'clock. There is no doubt but that the meeting will be an immense one.

Military.—The Senatorial Regiment yesterday took up their quarters at Camp Arthur, in the City Park, opposite the Navy-yard. The regiment numbers nearly 1,000 men, and will be ready to march as soon as the officers are commissioned, and the men receive their uniforms and muskets. The First Regiment of the Empire Brigade contains over 800 men, and will be full by Saturday night. The success in filling these two regiments within two weeks has induced other parties to undertake the work of raising a third. Col. Monroe, late of the Forty-seventh Militia, will open a recruiting office this morning at No. 12 Court-street, (Low's Buildings,) which will be the headquarters for the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, to be formed under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The Volunteers Raised in Kings County.—The Committee appointed for the purpose by the War Conference Committee, on Wednesday, met yesterday and passed a resolution requesting all local Committees to ascertain and report the number of volunteers enlisted in this county, with the regiments to which they are attached, since the commencement of the war.

The Democracy of Kings County.—The two Democratic General Committees of Kings County have adopted a basis for the union of the party. Primary meetings are to be held and delegates elected to a Union Convention, and the nominations for offices are to be divided between the two factions—half to be taken from each. The details are to be arranged by Conference Committees.

Post-Office Accommodation.—G. B. Lincoln, Esq., Postmaster of Brooklyn, and Mr. Allen, the Postmaster of Williamsburgh, have perfected arrangements for carrying the mails three times a day, each way, direct between the offices of the Eastern and Western Districts. This will be a great accommodation to the residents of both places.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28, 1862.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81..Reg.	101⅜	150 Pacific M. S. Co.	110¾
15,000 U.S. 6s, '81.Cou.	101⅜	110 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅜
6,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.N.	104½	250 do	94⅜
50,000 do	104⅝	50 do	94⅝
9,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99¼	200 Erie Railway	39
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	51½	100 do b30	39
3,000 N. C. State 6s	67½	225 Erie Railway Pref.	60½
10,000 Cal. State 7s	106	300 do	60⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J.	61½	100 do b60	60¾
		100 do b30	60¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106½	350 Hudson River R.	54¾
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	110	150 Harlem R. Pref.	41
4,000 E. R. 3d M.B.'83	104½	150 Nor. & Wor. R.	50
2,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	98	200 Reading Railroad	62
2,000 B.N.Y.& E.1st M.	99	300 do	62½
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	96	300 Mich. Cen. R.	69½
2,000 H.R.R. Conv. B.	90	600 do	69
1,000 Har. 1st M. B.	109½	100 do b30	69
2,000 Har. R. 3d M. B.	86	100 do s10	68½
5,000 M.Cen. 8 p.c. old	111	900 do	69½
10,000 M. So. 2d Mtge.	90	15 do	69½
1,000 do	89½	300 M. S. & N. In. R.	32½
5,000 M. So. & N. I. S. F. B.	102½	150 do b30	32½
2,000 do	103	50 do	32½
5,000 do	103¼	5 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	64
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	99½	50 do s60	64½
1,000 do	100	300 do	64½
2,000 St.L.A.&T.H.2d	93½	200 do	64½
2,000 C. & N. W. Green Bay Ex'n Bds.	81½	25 Panama Railroad	140
		100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
2,000 Chic.&N.W.2d M.	32	150 do	62⅞
5,000 do	31½	600 do	63
6,000 C. & N.W.A.Bs.	54	150 do	63½
5,000 To. & Wa. 1st M.	82½	50 do s30	63
25,000 To. & Wa. 2d M.	73	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	25½
5,000 do	72½	1200 do	25½
4,000 M.&P.DuC.1stM.	98½	200 do b15	25½
1,000 C. & To. S. F. Bs.	96½	25 Galena & Chic. R.	74
6,000 do	96½	200 do	73½
15,000 P.Ft.W.&C.1stM.	96½	1050 Clev. & Toledo R.	53½
12,000 P.Ft.W.&C.2dM.	89½	900 do	54
6,000 P.Ft.W.&C.3dM.	68	25 Chic. & R'k I. R. s30	67½
5,000 do	63½	50 do s30	68
3,000 C. & P. 3d M. Bs.	81½	500 do	68
3,000 C. & P. 4th Mtge.	64	200 do	68½
22 Am. Ex. Bank	98	50 Mil. & Prarie DuC. R.	34
105,000 American Gold	115½	50 Del., L. & W. R.	99½
13 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	100	19 Tol. & Wabash R.	21½
20 Penn. Coal Co.	90½	25 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	46
30 do	90	71 Pitts. F. W. & Chic. R.	40
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	21 do s30	39½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81.Reg.	101½	$5,000 American Gold	115¾
15,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	101½	10,000 do	115⅝
10,000 U.S. 5s, '74.Cou.	90½	30 Erie Railway	39½
12,000 do	90¼	100 Erie R. pref. s30	60½
4,000 Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.N.	104½	650 do	60½
16,000 do	104½	25 Panama R. b60	138
10,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99½	50 Hud. River R.	54½
10,000 U.S. Demand N.	108	50 do	54
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90. b60	51½	1100 Reading R.	62
2,000 do	51	1400 do	62½
5,000 Va. State 6s	56	1400 Mich. Cen. R.	69
14,000 Mo. State 6s	48	100 do	68⅞
17,000 Pt. Ft. W.&C.2m.	84	500 Mich.S.&N. In. R.	32
3,000 P. Ft.W.&C.3dM.	68	750 do	31½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	72½	1650 M.S.&N.In.G.St'k.	64
10,000 do	72½	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip s10	62½
8,000 Ch.&N.W.Ass.B.	54	100 do	62¾
7 Pacific Mail S. Co.	110½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	73½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94½	600 Chic. & Rock I. R.	67½
100 do	94½	100 do s30	67½
1300 do	94½	100 do b30	68½

Thursday, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange reopened this morning with increased firmness in prices, as compared with Wednesday afternoon, and a large general business was accomplished at the early session of the Board. The demand was especially strong for the Western Railway Shares, and for nearly all the Railway Bonds. The Government Securities were in fair demand, but there is more doing in them outside the Board than on the official printed list. After the adjournment of the morning session, but before the Brokers left the Board Room, one or two parties suddenly turned upon the market as large sellers, (to the extent of 6,000 or 8,000 shares of the New-York and Western roads,) at a decline from the printed sales of ½@¾ ℘ cent., and the explanation of this movement was that the customary noon rumors from the Army had been received *through Philadelphia*, and would soon be published to the astonishment of the Street! The substance of this rumor was that another Cavalry raid by the Virginia Rebels had done considerable damage to the National property and Railroad and Telegraph near Manassas, capturing part of one of the new regiments and four guns. These facts being made known, and duly weighed on the Street, the next turn of speculation was upward, and sales made at a recovery of ½@¾ ℘ cent.

At the Second Board the good demand for Stocks again returned, and the sellers on the rumor referred to were not able to replace their Stocks within ½@¾ ℘ cent. The effect of such rumors and exaggerations for a day or two past, has been simply to test the real strength of the present speculation in the market.

Later in the afternoon the market was a little softer, after the close of the Second Board and there appeared to be rather more disposition to sell. Government Stocks were without change, and closed at about 101⅛@101¼ for the coupons of 1881; 104⅜@104½ for the 7 3.10 ℘ cent. Notes. American Gold 115¾@116.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	94⅜	94¼	Hudson	54½	54
Erie	39½	39⅜	Pacific	109¾	110¼
Erie Preferred	60½	60¼	Panama	140	139½
Rock Island	68⅝	67½	Missouris	48	47¾
Galena	73¾	73⅜	Tennessees	51	50⅞
Mich. Central	69	69¼	U. S. 5s, 1874	90½	90
Mich. Southern	32¼	31⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅜	101¼
Mich. Guarant'd	64½	64	U.S. Notes, C. H.	107¾	108
Illinois Cen.	62¾	62⅝	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ cts.	104½	104⅜
Toledo	53¾	53⅜	Bills on Lond'n	127½	127⅜
Reading	62	62	Gold	115⅞	115¾

The following were the latest specie quotations reported by F. P. James & Co., No. 36 Wall-st.:

American Gold	$1 15¾	Amer. Silver	$1 10¾
Sovereigns	5 60	Spanish Dollars	1 18
Napoleons	4 46	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five francs	1 05
Ten Thalers	8 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 10
Spanish Doubloons	19 25	English Silver ℘ £	5 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. qr's, ℘ oz	1 30

The following quotations at 4½ P. M. are from Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, No. 37 William-st.:

United States 6s Registered, 1881	101 @ ⅜
United States 6s, Coupon, 1881	101⅛ @ ⅜
United States 5s, Coupon, 1874	90 @ ½
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates	99⅜ @ ½
Treasury Notes 7 3-10 ℘ cent	104⅜ @ ½
American Gold	115¾ @116
Demand Notes	107¾ @108¼

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	101½	Pacific	125
Union	98	Bank of the Republic	90
America	107½	Bank of N. America	94
Phoenix	102½	Hanover	75
National	92	Metropolitan	98
Commerce	92½	Shoe and Leather	96
Commerce Scrip Stock	90	Continental	80
American Exchange	92	Park	107

The Railway Mortgages are generally higher, to-day, and in good demand. The following were the bids at the close of the morning Board:

N. Y. Central sixes	107	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. Est.	103	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr.	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	99¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	St. L. & T. H. 1sts, 7 ℘ c.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111½	T. H. & Al. 2nds, 8 ℘ c. '76	53½
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70
Erie seconds, '64	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ex.	54
Erie seconds, '79	110½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31½
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Chi. & N. W. App. Ext.	60
Erie fourths, '80	98½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	90	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	107
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	82½
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	72½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	108	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	60
Hudson thirds, '75	95	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch'n firsts	96
Hudson convert., '67	90	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '69–'72	114	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96
Harlem thirds, '68	95	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	89
Mich. Cen., 8 ℘ c., '69–'72	110½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	68
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	111½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	81½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	111	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	63
Mich. South. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	89½		

There is no change to-day in the rates for Money. The supply is easy at 4 ℘ cent. to the leading Brokers at call and 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime short discounts. The price of Gold is ½@¾ ℘ cent. firmer than yesterday, while Exchange is still quoted at 127½ ℘ cent. The rates on the Continent are thus quoted by Mr. [illegible], No. 38 Exchange Place:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	[illegible]
Paris—3 days sight per dollar	[illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	[illegible]
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	[illegible]
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	[illegible]
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	[illegible]

The course of prices and high credit of United States Securities are thus referred to by *Thompson's Bank-Note Reporter*:

"It is singular that some people, otherwise wise in their own conceit, will talk about Securities and Stocks as though something is safer than United States Securities. This class of people should bear in mind that the Government can tax every company, every corporation, and all property, to an unlimited extent, for the maintenance of the national credit. The Tax bill which goes into operation on the 1st of September, assesses three per cent. on the passenger receipts, interests on bonds and dividends of railroads; three per cent. on the dividends of Banks, &c. We name these as samples. The Government can swallow up all the incomes of corporations and individuals, and then take their property into the bargain, if its necessities require it. If the country has a Government, the Government Stock is the safest thing in the country. Every contingent interest of the country will be made to contribute to its support. Those who talk about something else being safer than United States Securities, are short-visioned. Anarchy may bring Federal payments to a stop; but we would ask, How will railroads, banks and manufacturing companies fare better? And how will personal property and real estate fare with anarchy? Uncle Sam's bonds may look like the 'lean kine'—the 'thin ears'—but the power is in them to 'eat up' and 'devour' the rich, fat and rank money-bags, kine and corn of the land. The three millions of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes negotiated in Wall-street last week by Mr. Chase, at 104 and accrued interest, are being rapidly absorbed by investors. Soon the market will be again clear of them. The Federal Sixes of 1881 are in good request, and the orders are filled only by advancing the price from day to day. The Fives of 1871 and 1874 are relatively a little cheaper than the long Sixes; they, too, rise on only moderate orders. After a few weeks Mr. Chase will disburse a large amount of currency under the recent acts of Congress. This will be of all denominations, from five cents to one thousand dollar notes. The inevitable effect will be a plethora of money, and a reduction of the rate of interest to 3@4 ℘ cent.; and should the sanguine expectations of the country as regards our victories over the enemy be even partially realized, there will be an advance in the Stock market not taken soon. The money that is being manufactured by the Government and by the Banks, is not wanted for old-fashioned business, and *it must go into Stock investments*. The investing it in any of the Securities already in existence, does not lessen the amount of paper money afloat; hence the paper money must finally flow into the Government treasury in exchange for the 5-20 six ℘ cent. Bonds, at par, with the accrued interest added."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $886,767 35, including for Customs, $226,000; Payments, $1,147,899 49; Balance, $[illegible] 72.

The following communication to the members of the Stock Exchange was circulated to-day in pamphlet form. It refers to the impolicy of dealing in Gold at the Board as an element of mere speculation. This paper is from the pen of Mr. Wainwright, of the firm of Seymour & Wainwright:

To my Associates, Members of the New-York Stock Exchange:

On the 25th of July, we passed a resolution prohibiting the dealing in Gold on time at the Stock Exchange. The alleged, and no doubt with most of us, the honest reason for such prohibition, was to prevent, as far as in us lay, the speculation in this article, tending, as it did, to depreciate the National currency, and vitally to injure the National credit both at home and abroad. *At that time I proposed that all dealings in Gold should be discontinued, as I had in the first place opposed its introduction into the Board as an element of speculation. Then, as now, I considered that an opposite course would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the country, and the experience of its working has tended more than ever to confirm that belief.* In this opinion, I am inclined to think, many of my associates now concur, and it is with a view of producing a practical result, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you in this manner. The active nature of our business, and the necessities of every day routine, prevent, as a general thing, a careful discussion and investigation of matters of however great importance when presented orally to the members at our deliberative sessions. The attendance is in most cases small, and those present are often more impatient to return to active business than to treat questions before them fairly and deliberately. The fact of this, I think, will generally be conceded, and must be my warrant for this mode of laying the subject before you.

I will not here attempt to argue that a high premium on gold is seriously detrimental to the interest of the country, gold being looked upon as an unfailing barometer to indicate the credit and financial strength of the Government. Some may question the fact; others may, and doubtless do, question the truthfulness of this indicator, but the general acceptance of it as a standard is beyond peradventure.

Admitting that it is a true barometer when acted upon by the legitimate laws of cause and effect, as the barometer is by the laws of nature, tampering with one or the other must in like manner give a false result.

The action of the Stock Exchange has, I think, been of this nature, unintentional by the majority of us, beyond a doubt, but not the less disastrous in its consequences.

Previous to our calling Gold in the Board the causes of its advance, after the suspension of specie payments, were two—the fears of the community, tending to hoarding, and the legitimate demand for paying our foreign indebtedness in excess of our exports. We have exported as much Gold in previous years as in this, without the necessity of the intervention of the Stock Exchange, so that it is not needed for this cause now.

The introduction of it in the Stock Exchange gave birth to a third cause more potent than either, adding the incentive of money-making to that of money-saving, greatly enhancing the fears of the community, and increasing the disposition to hoard, while it thoroughly disarranged the exchanges, by interfering with the natural laws of trade, and forcing the mercantile community to enter the market in competition with hoarders and speculators, in order to protect themselves from apparent ruin. A gradual advance and slight fluctuations would not have produced this result, but when the advance was accelerated, and the fluctuations hourly, all mercantile calculations were of necessity set at naught.

I believe that the Stock Exchange was mainly instrumental in producing this result.

By giving the facilities of its powerful machinery to the public, both poor and rich, it created an enormous speculative mania, diverting in a great measure speculation from its customary channels; while, the very indorsement which our course gave it, apparently relieved it from the opprobrium which such speculation merited, and, when first inaugurated, received; and persons who at first decried and denounced it as unpatriotic and inimical to the National cause, before long were drawn into the vortex, and took their chances in the auriferous lottery. As an instance of this, many of the banks and private lenders at first refused to lend money on gold; now they are competing in the market for gold collateral, and lend on it at lower rates than on anything else—Government securities not excepted. It was thought that interdicting the dealings on time in gold would arrest this increasing evil, and with this view the majority of the Board voted accordingly, but the result has not justified this hope. While, doubtless, many weak speculators have had their operations somewhat contracted, still it is apparent to every candid mind that the speculation is as rife as ever.

None but the weakest desire to buy gold on time, paying a bonus over and above the 6 ℘ cent., which by our rules accompanies such contracts, while they can borrow of banks all they wish at or below 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. For a few days after the dealings on time were discontinued, the dealings were small, but the machinery was quickly put in gear again, and the speculation is now as great as ever, and increasing daily. Hour after hour the telegraph flashes to every part of the Union, and to Europe the price of gold at the New-York Stock Exchange, and even the varying fortunes of the battle-field are of secondary consideration.

Some may say that even if we discontinue the speculation we but turn it over to others, and that we might as well make the profit and commissions as others, but I know that the majority of my associates would scorn for an instant to be governed by such motives. Let others dabble in the misfortunes and life-blood of our country if they choose, but the record of the New-York Stock Exchange is too bright, its reputation for patriotism [illegible] to do its utmost for the country too well-known to permit us longer to tamper with this subject.

If, however, the Stock Exchange is powerful for evil, it is in like measure potent for good. If we stamp with the seal of our condemnation this unpatriotic traffic and speculation, it cannot fail but [illegible] our action in dealing has already produced the action of the banks in lending, and if we in our collective capacity put it out from among us [illegible] at our regular sessions, but [illegible] at all times, we shall go far to do away with the evils we have helped to bring upon the country.

Does any student of history believe for an instant that any other Government in the world but such an easy one as our own would have permitted the course we have followed in a like crisis of their national history? *How long would the members of the Bourse in Paris, or the Exchange in London, in time of revolution, be allowed to [illegible] the national credit?* In Richmond would any organized body of men be allowed to act in this manner? No more should we be permitted to do so. Believe me, brother brokers, if this course continue Government will some day interfere. Why should we, for the sake of a few commissions, or 1 or 2 ℘ cent. advance, [illegible] and to such dangers?

L. H. W.

The New-York Times, Friday, August 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

PUBLISHED IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY, EVERY DAY DURING THE PAST WEEK, EXCEPTING SUNDAY.

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The WEEKLY, published every Thursday, Three Cents a copy, Five Dollars a year, two copies to one address Three Dollars, and a Club of FIVE subscribers at Two Dollars each, Five Dollars. Any person who remits Ten Dollars for a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive a copy for himself or may remit Ten Dollars for the same publication. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be forwarded to the lowest club rates. Specimens sent free when forwarded on application.

Money should invariably be remitted in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BUTON'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—SEEN ADVERSE—TRIBOR MARRIED.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COL. NUTT, ADELAIDE, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FAMILY CON CERT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 BROADWAY—BURMESE ENTERTAINMENTS.

BUCKLEY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MIRRORS—No. 585 Broadway.

BERGAN GALLERY—No. 702 Broadway—"GIBRALTAR AND THE SIEGES" ARE OFFERED FREE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 658 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Virginia this morning, are not of the most agreeable character. The rebels have made another raid, this time in the rear of Gen. POPE's army, and have succeeded in temporarily severing communications between the army and Gen. HALLECK's headquarters in Washington. A body of two thousand rebel cavalry, accompanied by flying artillery, on Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, made a successful dash at Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, captured three or four trains, a number of prisoners, and quartermasters' stores to a considerable amount—some account says a half a million dollars. They also tore up the railroad track, demolished the telegraph, and are believed to have burnt the railroad bridge over Bull Run, which is some six miles this side of Manassas Junction. A dispatch received in Washington from Alexandria, dated at noon on Wednesday, states that fighting was then going on at Manassas, and that a great many troops were going out to "regulate matters." From this we infer that the rebel force has not been allowed to escape with impunity. We hope so. Meantime we are glad to receive assurances that everything is going on well in the extreme front. It is still asserted that the main rebel force is retreating, and that our army is already advancing. One of our correspondents expresses confidently the belief that the fate of the rebellion will be decided within two weeks.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff were at Alexandria on Wednesday. He is said to be in excellent health.

Capt. BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, who recently returned to Oberlin, in that State, after a captivity with the rebels since the Cross Lanes fight, gives it as his opinion that there are four hundred thousand rebel soldiers within sixty miles of Richmond.

An officer of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment writes from "Camp Casey, Arlington Heights, Aug. 24," as follows: "We leave at 9 o'clock, to join SIGEL, at the Rappahannock; he (S.) covers the retreat of BANKS, POPE and McCLELLAN. We shall be in the advance, and expect to fight in less than ten days."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writing from Cumberland Gap on the 19th inst., gives the following view of affairs there: "We have a large army of secesh in front and 8,000 or 10,000 in our rear. Last night all our trains due came in safely. We have no fears. We can hold on to say an army of 50,000 as long as our provisions last. Say to all our friends that this fortress shall not fall into the hands of the enemy. The moment an enemy shows himself within three miles of us, a shell whistles at his head. They are on every hand, but they are watched."

We have received by telegraph and through the Louisville papers intelligence of another engagement at Gallatin, Tenn., on Friday last, between a force of rebel cavalry, under MORGAN, and the Federal troops under command of Gen. R. W. Johnson. The rebels are said to have been 1,700 strong, while Gen. JOHNSON's forces embraced a portion of the Second Indiana Cavalry and detachments of Col. WINCHESTER's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Col. HAGGARD's Kentucky Cavalry. It appears that Gen. JOHNSON, with his cavalry force, attacked MORGAN's soldiers at Gallatin on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and that our forces were defeated. About 400 of our force escaped to Lebanon, but Gen. JOHNSON and the remainder of his force surrendered. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Many of the enemy were on foot and well skilled as skirmishers, but they were without artillery. The National loss was 26 killed and 33 wounded; that of the rebels was 13 killed and 40 wounded.

We are glad to find that the published accounts of the surrender of Clarksville are incorrect in very important particulars. A force of 350 well armed men made the attack, supported by two batteries of artillery. The town contains 7,000 inhabitants, but three of whom are Union men. The camp was at the edge of the town. The effective Union force did not exceed 150 men. There were no fortifications, save three temporary rifle pits. There was no artillery. Entrenchments were called for time and again, during the past three months, but none were made. The enemy presented a flag of truce, upon which Col. MASON called a council of his officers as to a surrender. All the officers advised a capitulation, except Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, who wanted to fight, thinking they might hold the enemy at bay possibly until reinforced from some quarter; but Col. MASON thought it madness to hold out under the circumstances, without fortifications, and especially without artillery, and with so few effective men.

The evidence seems to be conclusive that the Indian outbreak in Minnesota is part of a plan concocted by agents of the rebellion to alarm the frontier, and distract the military operations of the Government, by diverting in that direction a large body of troops which, otherwise, would be in our close in the South. The simultaneous rising of several tribes, even the Chippewas, is convincing proof of the well influences of superior intelligence imparting upon and directing them. The expectation that a large force of National troops will be diverted in that direction, however, will be disappointed, as the people of the border are amply able to take care of themselves, if allowed to do so.

Gen. THEODORE addressed a great war meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening. The turnout of people was tremendous, and the enthusiasm almost unprecedented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. CONCONAN held a *levée* at the Astor House yesterday, and received a number of distinguished visitors. In the evening, in company with a Committee from the Boston and Roxbury Common Council, he left *via* the Fall River route for Boston, where he will be the guest of the city. The prospects of the Irish Legion are highly flattering.

Preparatory to a draft, the quota of Maine under the last call of 300,000 men has been assigned to the various cities and towns. Portland has the largest number, 341. There is not another town in the State called upon to raise 100 men, while seven plantations are ordered to produce one man each, and probably fifty are only assessed for five or a less number. About 250 towns are deficient, a few each of the full number under the call for three years' men, and the number wanted from each town is published, but it is added that many places not enumerated in the list have raised more than their proportion, which will probably affect the deficiency. The time for making the draft in Maine has been postponed to Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, after consultation with the authorities at Washington, and in consequence of the impossibility of completing the enrollment of those subject to military duty between the ages of 18 and 45, has postponed the making of the draft in that State from the 1st proximo to the 15th.

The Germans of Rochester, N. Y., are holding nightly mass meetings to encourage enlistment. Some German companies have been already formed in that city.

The citizens of St. Paul, Minn., have organized themselves into a Home Guard and Night Patrol, in view of the alarm in that State.

The ladies of Fayetteville, N. Y., on Monday last, presented a magnificent silk flag, fringed with bullion, with rich cords and tassels, and a handsome staff, surmounted with a golden eagle, to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. V. The flag was received by Col. SILAS TITUS, and Mrs. M. E. GAGE, in presenting it, made a touching address.

A Rio Janeiro letter, of July 14, says that Señor TAVARES BARROS, a leading and eloquent statesman, has introduced into the Brazilian Chambers a proposition (first) to give subsidy to any company (meaning a United States company) of $100,000 to run a line of steamers monthly between New-York and Para, to connect with the Brazil mail steamers which run between the Amazon and the La Plata, touching at all intermediate ports; or (second) to give to the same United States steamers a subsidy of $300,000 to make regular monthly trips from New-York to Rio, touching at six or eight of the principal ports of the Empire, beginning with Para. Another proposition has been laid before the Chamber, which will doubtless pass, that in two years' time the Amazon and its branches be thrown open to the flags of the world; and in five years hence the River Plate and its vast continuations (the Parana and Paraguay,) which are mostly in Brazil, be also thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

The Stock market was generally steady yesterday. Prices opened firmer than Wednesday evening, but fell off a little at the Second Board, and rallied again at the close.

An active business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday; prices favored sellers slightly. Cotton was in demand at full rates. Pork and Beef were quiet. Lard was in good request, as were also Sugars, Tallow and Whisky. Hay was salable and steady. Limited movements were reported in Fish, Metals, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Spices and Naval Stores. Another auction sale of Ribbons, Velvets, &c., attracted a respectable attendance, and passed off spiritedly. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

The Rebel Dash at Manassas.

The rebels certainly succeed in harvesting the credit of all the dash and enterprise of the war. On Tuesday night, the cavalry of Gen. STUART, for a third time in the history of the Summer campaign, made their appearance in the rear of the Union army. Manassas is between Gen. POPE's centre and Washington City. It was upon the Manassas station the rebels made their descent, in numbers stated—probably with exaggeration—at two or three thousand men, capturing a battery of New-York artillery, some empty cars, and destroying a serious amount of army stores. Such thorough workers, we may be sure, did not leave the railroad track and the telegraphic wire untouched; and we shall not be surprised if stories of the destruction of two or three important bridges should prove true. To the rest of the narrative, as sent us by straggling correspondents, we may give more reserved credit. It will turn out, we suspect, that the rebels did not burn the railroad bridge six miles nearer Washington; and that the panic-like story of their continuing to hold Manassas in strong force, is founded only in a frightened fancy. Nothing is less probable than that with a heavy body of McCLELLAN's army threatening to flank their main body on the South of the Rappahannock, they would place a considerable force at Manassas, where it *must certainly be cut off and captured. This* view gathers strength from a later report of the army of Pope having assumed the offensive, and commenced its advance upon the enemy; a movement certainly not undertaken with a hostile army and broken communications in the rear.

It is quite easy, of course, to say these escapades of the rebels are mere episodes; flashes without anybody seriously struck; the mere pleasant by-play of the great war-drama, the tragedy of which needs just such relief. But this is hardly sufficient. The moral gain to the enemy is incalculable—the moral loss to the National forces equally so. Where is the vigilance, which, if duly on the alert, would defeat such attempts? Why is the possibility of such feats seen only by the enemy? or, if it is equally seen to be so by our leaders, why are such feats thus repeated? Is the army of Gen. POPE the cavalry has been in excess of the proportion due to the number of infantry. Why, after that cavalry had proved its ability to emulate STUART and MORGAN by its operations around Orange Court House, has it been permitted to sink into idle obscurity?

But while such secondary questions are asked, there is a general and obvious solution to the whole difficulty. *Our Army is attacked with impunity, because it has remained persistently on the defensive.* We cannot expect the enemy to be idle simply because we choose to be so. It is safe to presume, even in the absence of the vexatious evidence thrust upon us again and again during the past twelvemonth, that they who are so desperately in earnest as are the rebels, will not let their opportunities rust in disuse, or that their eyes to opportunities of inflicting damage, because their antagonists prefer to abide in security. Give the Army motion and activity; fling them in masses upon the enemy, and maintain the fight and the pursuit as long as an armed rebel can be found, and we will keep the enemy too busy to find leisure to harass our rear. Such goads and spurs as these should prick us into action.

The Movement Upon Richmond.

There is one feature of the current advices from Washington which strikes the country unpleasantly;—we mean the reiterated assurances that our army *is safe*,—that our position is strong, and that Washington is out of danger. This is all very well as preliminary to something else. But the public is not free from suspicion that it means more than that. It sounds too much like the old story. It has been the burden of our boasts for the past year and a half. Our army has been *safe* too long. The people expect it now to incur some danger,—to *take risks*,—in the hope of achieving some positive success.

The universal expectation of the country is that *our army will advance upon Richmond in full force, and without the needless delay of an hour.* As a matter of course, they will wait long enough for the separate commands to complete their junction, and for the material of war to be brought up. But they will wait no longer. They want no renewal of last year's performances in front of Washington. The hints that McCLELLAN is to occupy his old quarters in the neighborhood of Alexandria,—that earthworks are to be thrown up along the line of the Rappahannock, and that not the slightest uneasiness is now felt in official quarters for the safety of Washington, sound like ominous premonitions of new delays and of hopes still further to be deferred. They bring up unpleasant reminiscences of a long Winter in front of Manassas,—of long weeks spent in approaching Yorktown,—of the protracted and disastrous occupation of the swamps of the Chickahominy,—of wasted chances and opportunities thrown away, through an exaggerated estimate of the rebel strength, and culpable distrust of our own. It is always easy to be wise after the event. We can see now half-a-dozen occasions which, if seized with prompt and dashing courage, would have *given us a crowning and decisive victory.* Time is wasted in deploring the weakness that allowed them to slip. But we should only repeat our folly if we were to neglect the practical lessons which they inculcate.

Everybody knows now that if McDOWELL had fought the battle of Bull Run one day sooner than he did, he would have won it. Everybody knows that if McCLELLAN had pushed upon Yorktown as soon as he reached the Peninsula, he would have taken it;—that if he had followed the rebels with his whole force after Williamsburgh, he could have routed them;—that he could have taken Richmond after Fair Oaks, and that he could have routed the enemy at Gaines' Mill, if he had thrown his fresh troops upon them, instead of withdrawing to the James River. It may be of no use now to censure these repeated failures. But it is of use to take notice that they are all due to one defect—lack of courage and self-confidence,—lack of reliance upon our own troops and an undue estimate of the prowess and strength of the enemy. And it is important that we should not continue to commit this mistake. It has cost us enough already. But for this lack of pluck, which in nine times out of ten is the highest prudence, the war would have been ended long ago. It has cost us a hundred thousand lives, five hundred million dollars, the respect and confidence of Europe, and worst of all, the prospective aid of a powerful Union party, temporarily overborne, in the Southern States. If we could have crushed the rebel army a year ago, we should have had by this time the popular vote of half the rebel States for a return to the Union. When we shall have it now—who can tell?

We must not make these mistakes hereafter. We must discard the hesitating, distrustful timidity out of which they have sprung. We have an army in the field worthy of our confidence, and we must put confidence in it. We must not shrink from hurling it upon the enemy, lest it should be defeated;—such an apprehension goes far toward securing its own fulfilment. The rebels owe all the successes they have achieved to their audacity. They have never hesitated to attack,—and they have done it in every case as if they expected to win; and this very confidence, by giving them increased strength, and by half-paralyzing us, has gone far toward *securing them the victory. We have been imposed* upon by their boldness. They have always impressed us with an exaggerated idea of their strength, by the dashing vigor with which they have used it against us. It is time we caught something of their spirit.

Our armies are now massed in front of Richmond—upon that side of it least threatened hitherto and therefore up to the present time least defended. If we wait until everything and everybody is ready for an advance, the rebels will make Richmond as strong on the north as it was on the south. If we wait until our recruits are all in the field, we give the rebels a chance to get theirs there also. We have always lost by the waiting game. An attacking army always does. The sooner the attack is made, the more formidable it is. Everything depends on the temper and spirit of our army—and time always gives an army, which is waiting to be attacked, coolness and steady courage. An individual attacked suddenly, before he has had time to make preparation for defence or to count the cost of resistance, is always taken at a disadvantage; but if you give him time to think about it, you give him command of all his faculties. Precisely so is it with an army. A surprise is itself half a defeat, and the less time you give the enemy to prepare for resistance, the less chance do you give him of resisting successfully.

The whole country await with eager anxiety the advance of our combined Armies upon Richmond. They will hear with impatience and incredulity excuses and apologies for delay. We outnumber the enemy largely, and there can be no valid reason for falling back before them, or for standing still in their presence. The burning of the bridges across the Rappahannock, if intended to do anything more than provide against a momentary emergency, is a bad symptom. We would much rather see new bridges built and preparations made to throw our armies in overwhelming force across that stream.

Critical Condition of our Army at Cumberland Gap.

The news of the last few days from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap shows that the Union troops now occupying that stronghold are placed in a condition of extreme peril by the recent movements of the rebels. The value of the position is to them incalculable; and it would appear that, encouraged by their recent successes in other parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, they are determined to make a great effort to recover a stronghold which was captured from them rather by skillful strategy and extraordinary labor, than by superiority of force on our part, or lack of spirit on the part of the rebels. According to our dispatches and correspondence from that region, the rebels have of late been quietly massing large bodies of troops on either side of the Gap—15,000 men on the south side, and 30,000 on the north side, it is said—with the idea of capturing or destroying the small National force under Gen. MORGAN, which seized this formidable mountain stronghold, and has held it in defiance of the rebels for nearly three months. Their troops are occupying every available pathway to and from the Gap, with the idea of hemming our little force completely in; and an energetic letter from Parson BROWNLOW, which we publish in our present issue, states that "our army at the Gap is already surrounded, and, if not speedily relieved, will be cut to pieces or forced to surrender" from starvation. There is probably little danger of the rebels capturing the place by assault, unless they really have the enormous force attributed to them; for Gen. MORGAN has been busy at work, and has completed the artificial and engineering labor necessary for rendering the position as nearly impregnable as any place can be; and from what we know of the situation of affairs, our impression is that, even though Gen. MORGAN have not one-fifth of the number of troops which the rebels have brought against him, he can still defy and repel them *from his American Thermopylæ. The* movements of the rebels, however, indicate that they understand and are acting on the policy that the only plan of capturing Cumberland Gap is by starving out Gen. MORGAN's forces. This is quite a feasible project, for all MORGAN's supplies have to be hauled in ox-teams, over a distance of a hundred miles in Eastern Kentucky, over and through a congeries of wild, savage and roadless hills and mountains, where a few rebel guerrillas would hold the wagons, their drivers and escort completely at their mercy. Already some of the teams have been destroyed by the marauders; and we judge that MORGAN's communications are now altogether cut off, from the fact that a rebel telegram, as well as BROWNLOW's letter, affirm that the rebels are in possession of Barbourville, in Kentucky, on the direct line leading to the Gap, and also that they have concentrated a force at a point called Flat Lick, twenty miles from the Gap, and have thus entirely cut off supplies. Our own telegraph, however, comforts us with the assurance that "Gen. MORGAN is in no danger, as he has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days;" though it does not inform us what he is going to do *after* the lapse of the brief time specified. Thus, solitary and isolated, is this gallant soldier, with his little army, upholding the flag of the Union on these wild Cumberland mountain peaks; and thus is the very existence of his daring force imperiled by the rebels. The Richmond *Dispatch* of a very late date, in speaking of affairs in this region, says that the "Confederate officers and men are fully alive to the opportunity of now striking an effective blow at the minions of Lincoln, and stirring news must be heard before many days from Cumberland Gap."

When Gen. MORGAN captured this important position in June last, it was in expectation of marching at once upon Knoxville in conjunction with a force from Chattanooga, under Gen. MITCHEL, and thus liberating East Tennessee from rebel tyranny. But he had no sooner been successful in his grand feat than Gen. MITCHEL was removed from command; and Gen. BUELL personally took charge of operations on our Southern line of action in Tennessee and Alabama. Everybody knows how disastrously affairs have gone *there since then, how our forces have been* harassed and everywhere put on the defensive, and how, instead of carrying out aggressive operations, it has been all we could do to maintain a foothold in the larger cities of Tennessee. Looking at the present state of affairs there, all hope of coöperation from Gen. BUELL, in the liberation of East Tennessee, must be given up. Still, there is no real safety for our forces at the Gap, until we take possession of East Tennessee. And Gen. MORGAN should be at once so strengthened, that he can advance to Knoxville from Cumberland Gap independently.

We are glad to see that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY has started with a National column from Lexington, Ky., as a first installment of reinforcements to Gen. MORGAN. We believe that with his force he can form a junction with MORGAN, though the rebels appear to bar the way. We trust that additional troops will at once be hastened forward, so that our army in the mountains may be relieved from its perils, and the long-oppressed loyalists of East Tennessee be at last rescued from rebel tyranny. It is not likely that Gen. CLAY has been assigned to supersede Gen. MORGAN at the Gap, for MORGAN is a soldier of great experience in all the regular and irregular wars of the country; and, moreover, it was he who accomplished what, with the exception of POPE's operation at Island No. 10—and hardly excepting even that—we consider the most brilliant strategical exploit of the war—the taking of Cumberland Gap. He is thoroughly familiar with the scene of operations, too, and ready to move forward as soon as sufficiently reinforced, while a new General could do nothing for months.

These signs of activity in this neglected region are very cheering, and look as if our different columns were not to stand much longer on the defensive in the Southwest. The liberation of East Tennessee, as everybody knows, would be one of the greatest blows to the rebellion. Now that the Government has seen the wisdom of sending large reinforcements to Gen. MORGAN, it will not, we believe, be long delayed, if he be left free from embarrassment, and allowed to work out his plans.

Blackguards as Soldiers.

When so good a cause as recruiting is pushed forward with such zeal as we now witness, it is a little ungracious to pick flaws, even if this zeal should in some cases find vent in forms that prudence cannot approve. But we can as little afford to dispense with discretion and discrimination in this as in any other good cause. The margin, both as regards physical and moral qualities, within which we may recruit soldiers for the armies of the Union, is immense; but there are, after all, limits beyond which we may not wisely go. The barber in DICKENS was fain to fix some bounds beyond which he would not descend in the exercise of his art, so he determined to stop at coal-heavers. We may safely say that our zealous recruiting sergeants should stop at (that is, this side of,) *jail-birds*. We particularize this class, because applications have actually been made to allow convicts now confined in the Penitentiary to be released on condition of enlisting in the army. We may cite in illustration the following announcement which Judge CHUMASERO, of Monroe County, has lately made in answer to propositions of this nature.

"Applications being made to me by the friends of convicts now in confinement in the Penitentiary of this county under sentence, for their release, and discharge upon the condition that they enlist as soldiers in the army of the United States, and being convinced that such course would not only be impolitic and unjust, but calculated to bring disgrace upon the service, and that thus compelling our sons and neighbors to become in the camp or in the field, the associates of thieves and felons, would be to them a direct insult and degradation, I wish it distinctly and publicly understood that no such application will be granted."

This is a very sound and judicious dictum, and we hope the tone of volunteering will not be lowered by any further misjudged efforts in this direction. But while public *opinion is not likely to authorize* any such excess as this, we fear some of our recruiting officers are disposed to trench on ground almost as forbidden; and while they do not take men in jail for soldiers, some seem willing to take men who are out of it only by sufferance. We hear, for instance, that the Metropolitan Police, whose activity in forming their regiment of Metropolitan Guards we have taken occasion to commend, are seizing on that numerous class of loafers, gamblers, thieves and miscellaneous criminals who vibrate between the street and the jail, and crowding them into the ranks of the regiments they are raising. The proselytizing patrolmen literally go out into the highways and byways, and compel men to come in—the inducement being the significant suggestion that if they do *not* join the regiment a term of "the island" or the penitentiary is their fate.

If the vaulting ambition of our police friends take this direction it will certainly o'erleap itself. Nothing could be more admirable than the plan with which they set out of forming a regiment from persons connected with the force and their friends. Their success in this undertaking prompted the idea of raising another regiment, and if possible a brigade. There is no reason why they should not do this, and of first-rate material, too; but we trust that no mistaken zeal will be permitted to push them to the abuse broadly charged against them. It is a fatal mistake. Such means may quickly reinforce their regiments *numerically*; but such reinforcements are a moral weakness. We take it for granted that they desire to form a regiment, whose career they will be able to follow with pride, and which will reflect credit on them as a body—not one that will prove mutinous in camp, a disgrace to those that were instrumental in their formation, and sure to illustrate their true nature by deserting at the first opportunity to the side where rogues and scoundrels naturally belong.

Practical experience proves what considerations of human nature would predict, namely, that those who are bad as *men* are never good *soldiers*. It is not possible that we shall have an army of saints, but neither is it allowable that we should have a general jail-delivery poured into the ranks. Not of such stuff is the glorious army of the Union *made up, and we wish none of the vile poison* to pollute it. Our recruiting officers have well defined rules touching those exempt by physical disability; but they should not be blind to cases of moral disability also, for the one may be a hundred fold more fatal than the other.

THE WRONG FIELD FOR A GALLANT GENERAL.—Among the speakers at the Park War meeting, on Wednesday afternoon, was Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, lately of the Army of the Southwest. Of course Gen. MITCHEL's speech was eloquent, enthusiastic, patriotic; for, as the people of New-York have had many opportunities of knowing in former years, his genius illustrates and glorifies whatever subject it may touch. But why, in this hour of tremendous peril to the nation's armies, is this accomplished, gallant and educated soldier, clad in his Major-General's uniform, haranguing a crowd in the highways of New-York? When the territory, the towns and the fields which he won from the rebels in Tennessee and Alabama are being rapidly regained by them; when the army which, under him, marched only and always to victory, is now engaged in less than but surrendering piecemeal to the rebels—why is he not given back his command, that he may have a fresh opportunity to demonstrate that his style of strategy—the strategy of activity and aggression—is the true style, as it is assuredly the only one which will prevent the rebels from utterly extirpating our Southwestern armies in course of time, and carrying their raids up to the Ohio? We knew there were certain charges made against Gen. MITCHEL; but they were so preposterous, so utterly false on their very face, that the authorities have refused to listen to them. Still, they have been sufficient to keep him out of the field, strongly against his will, for two or three months during which time the rebels have invaded the region which he conquered, and of which he was driving the invaders out, and, according to the report of the guerrilla MORGAN, have destroyed ten million dollars worth of military stores, captured forty towns, taken prisoner ten regiments of National troops, and spread dismay over two or three of the most populous States of the West. When MITCHEL was deprived of his command, he was on the very point of marching his army into East Tennessee, and had already made the initial movements for that end; now the liberation of that section has been apparently postponed until every white man there is drafted into the rebel army, and the loyal women and children are persecuted and plundered until they resign themselves to despair. When the Union army is so disgraced, and our soldiers suffer so severely from imbeciles, quacks and political Generals, it is certainly strange that Gen. MITCHEL, whose military record is one of the brightest which can be shown by any man in the service, should be exiled to New-York, where, in order to do some little work for his country, he is driven to the necessity of speechifying before an assemblage in the City Hall Park.

A Sensible Suggestion.

"According to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the Russian Government desires to see the war in America put an end to *by a prudent and honorable compromise*. Russia, it is said, has always sympathized with the United States, with the feelings of humanity which revolt at a war of extermination; and she therefore impresses America 'not to decide, but to *bring together and reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.*'"

Foreign mediation resting upon such a basis as this would have much to recommend it. All the suggestions of intervention which have come from other quarters have assumed as a *sine qua non* the division of the Union and the independence of the Southern Confederacy. This has been the burden of everything said by the English and French Press upon the subject. Such intervention is simply the most aggravated form of hostility to the United States, and the most effective method of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The suggestion of such an intervention merely indicates the wish of those proposing *it for the disruption of the American Republic*, and can never be regarded as a friendly offer, or as emanating from any feeling but one of intense and radical hostility.

From Russia, who has no interest, real or fancied, in our destruction, we might reasonably have anticipated a more just and sensible proposition. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the organ of the Russian Government such a suggestion. If Russia or any other foreign Power can bring the people of the South, or those who control their action, to see the folly of continuing this rebellion and induce them to return to the Union, we have no doubt the people of the North will very readily assent to any terms compatible with national honor and essential to the protection and preservation of Southern rights. They have proved this willingness too often already to leave it in any doubt. And if England and France would unite with Russia in pressing upon the Southern States the considerations which have weight with the Russian Government, and would make their combined protest against a division of the Union, they would contribute something toward terminating the injurious civil war which they all affect to deplore.

THE REBELLION AND SLAVERY.—The *Tribune*, after all its show of hostility, finally indorses President LINCOLN's view of the relation of the Slavery question to the rebellion. It quotes his declaration that he intends to use Slavery so as to save the Union, and adds for itself:

"There is the whole case in a nutshell. 'All things are lawful to me,' says St. Paul; 'but all things are not expedient.' The question of *freeing and arming the slaves of an enemy is purely one of expediency*, and so the President treats it. *If you will probably gain more than you lose by it, you do it; if not, not.*"

This is precisely the view of the case we have always taken, and we are glad to find that the *Tribune* concurs in it. It narrows the whole controversy to an estimate of probable results, and makes it turn no longer upon questions of principle which divide public sentiment, and of necessity weaken the force brought to bear against the rebels. WENDELL PHILLIPS and the Abolitionists regard the Abolition of Slavery as the *object* of this war,—the *only* object which leads them to take any interest in it; and the salvation of the Union is with them purely and wholly a secondary matter. They favor it because it gives them help in *attaining their real object*. They would save the Union if they could then destroy Slavery;—and they would destroy the Union if they could *thus* attain that end, and not otherwise. The salvation of the Union is with them purely a matter of expediency. The destruction of Slavery is the great object to be accomplished. If they would probably gain more than they would lose towards that end by saving the Union, they would save it. If not, not.

The *Tribune* disclaims all concurrence with them in this view of the case, and indorses the President's. We are glad to see it.

THE RECORD OF A PATRIOTIC BODY.—The Officers in the City Hall have in many instances fallen short of their patriotic obligations at this crisis, or, in plain terms, have not given so liberally in men and money as they might have done. The reproach does not, however, apply to the office of the Register of Deeds, as the following letter, laid before the Board of Supervisors, clearly manifests:

OFFICE REGISTER OF DEEDS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

In compliance with a resolution passed by your Honorable Body, the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States has been administered to all the persons employed in this office (with the exception of two, who are absent from the City, who will be required to do the same.) I have with transmit the oath subscribed by the officers.

There are thirty-seven men employed in this office, thirteen of whom are between forty-five and sixty years of age. Nine have volunteered to serve their country in the army of the United States; in all cases their places have been kept open for them on their return, and where their families were in need of it, they have been allowed to draw half pay, as long as such was necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN REYNOLDS, Register.

This cannot be regarded otherwise than as the record of a great duty among them fulfilled. Mr. REYNOLDS reports his whole able-bodied force as twenty-four. Of these, also, he

... than one-third, have been permitted to join the army; while the remainder have cheerfully undertaken their official duties, in order that the families left behind by the volunteers may not suffer; and the latter, upon their return, will find their places reserved for them. The Board of Supervisors might properly have deviated so far from routine as to receive this communication with some marked expression of approval of conduct so patriotic and self-sacrificing.

SHORT-LIVED REJOICING.—The English newspapers, at the latest advices, were in a high fever of excitement over the exploits of the rebel ram *Arkansas*. They were quite confident that the Union forces were about to lose command of the Mississippi, and that the rebel navy would speedily accomplish great things for the rebel cause. By this time they are at liberty to reflect upon the complete destruction of said invincible ram by our gunboats, which drove her into such close quarters that her own men were compelled to blow her up.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Difficulties in the Way of the Colonization Scheme.

CABINET CONSULTATION.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Negro Colonization project of Senator POMEROY'S seems likely to encounter difficulties at the outset. The Minister from Costa Rica and the Representative of one of the other South American Republics are to have an interview with Mr. SEWARD to-morrow, on the subject. They insist that the parties turning over the land at Chiriqui to our Government, have no legal claim to it; and further represent that, while they gladly welcome emigrants from every quarter, and of every color, and accord them every political and social advantage, they must object to the establishment of colonies on their territory, under the protection of a foreign flag.

CONSULTATIONS.

The President sent for Secretaries CHASE and STANTON at an early hour this morning. They had a long interview at the White House, and subsequently another over at the State Department, and still another with Gen. HALLECK.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent gentlemen here from Kentucky, who were among the first to warn the Administration of the approach of the dangers in which the State is now involved, speak very despondingly now. They say that recently recruits have been leaving Kentucky to swell MORGAN'S force and the armies besieging our troops at Cumberland Gap at the rate of a thousand a day. With such a system of recruiting, the sudden appearance of large rebel forces in unexpected places is not surprising.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

It is believed that CASSIUS M. CLAY'S present position in command of a brigade in Kentucky, is only to last through the temporary emergency. It is still stated that as soon as relieved there, he is to proceed to Kansas, and organize an expedition to go down through Arkansas and the Indian country.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

It is explained that the Illinois troops, whose failure to appear in the field as promptly as some others, has been unfavorably commented on, have been all ready, but the Department here was unable to arm them. Some regiments from other States which have been put in the field, are armed with old guns, which are of no use except for drilling.

THE TAX LAW.

The Department is making every effort to get everything ready for putting the direct Tax law in force by the 1st of September. The Government printing office is running fifteen presses night and day on the blanks for collectors and assessors, and more presses were being put in to-day to hurry the work forward. The mails are already loaded down with the packages of blanks going out to the more distant districts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments for the State of Massachusetts have been made, under the tax law.

First District—Collector, Walter C. Durfee, of Fall River; Assessor, Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth.

Second District—Collector, Charles P. Huntington of Milton; Assessor, Elias S. Beals, of North Weymouth.

Fourth District—Collector, John Sargent, of Cambridge; Assessor, Otis Clapp, of Boston.

Fifth District—Collector, Vincent Brown, of Salem; Assessor, A. Noyes, of Newburyport.

Sixth District—Collector, George Coggswell, of Bradford; Assessor, Charles Hudson, of Lexington.

Eighth District—A. Thayer, of Worcester, Assessor; Ivers Phillips, of Worcester.

Ninth District—Collector, Daniel Walbord, of [illegible]; Assessor, Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburgh.

The appointments for the Third and Seventh Districts are not yet made.

PRISONERS FROM WINCHESTER.

Lieut. [illegible], of the Ninth Vermont, arrived this morning with 29 prisoners from Winchester, who were at once sent to the Old Capitol. They are principally bushwhackers, with some few rebel soldiers who have recently been taken.

DISABLED OFFICERS.

The Board to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear to be disabled to perform military service, has adjourned *sine die*, to reassemble when additional cases shall be presented.

GEN. COX AT WORK.

Gen. COX, just arrived from the Kanawha Valley, has already got to work.

SECESH JUBILANT.

The Secessionists of Washington and Georgetown are in high spirits to-day, and have any quantity of rumors of rebel triumphs and impending disaster to the National cause.

EXODUS OF CONTRABANDS.

A fresh exodus of contrabands has begun, and a large number arrived here to-day.

THE NEGRO TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Advocates of the negro-arming policy here say it is understood that the negro regiments now raising in Kansas, though not to be directly accepted by the Government, are nevertheless to get into the service. It is also stated that the colored regiment recently offered to the President, and which he declined, still preserves its organization, and may possibly turn up in Kansas also. Out of that regiment there were nine hundred and eighty who were able to sign their names to the enlistment papers. As much could hardly be said of some white regiments in the South.

THE CENSUS COMPENDIUM.

The Census Compendium for 1860 is out. Only an edition of 5,000 is printed yet, for the use of the Census Bureau. The volumes for general circulation will soon be out.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here to-day, and went West at 9 P. M.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

Delivered at the General War Meeting on Boston Common, on Wednesday, Aug. 27.

I rejoice, fellow-citizens, to behold this mighty throng. It shows that the spirit of our fathers is again abroad in the land, and that you are resolved that the Union which they established, shall not be rent asunder; that the mildest and most beneficent Government on earth shall not be sacrificed to the ambition of a few disappointed aspirants to office. We have now reached not only the most important week in the history of the war up to the present time, but the week which will most powerfully influence the future. The fate of this year's campaign depends upon the manner in which the call of the President is responded to by the people, and this campaign will go far to settle the question, whether we are to have a short or a long war.

It is a moment, fellow-citizens, of vast importance, pregnant with consequences not merely for us, but for our latest posterity. Everything is at stake for which your fathers and your forefathers counseled and toiled and bled, from the day that the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, through the long years of colonial trial, the sharp struggle of the Revolution, the languor of the old Confederation, down to that happy consummation, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. All, all is now at stake. Shall this noblest fabric of human wisdom be allowed to crumble into miserable fragments; or shall it be sustained through this dark hour of trial; shall it sink into early and ignominious decay; or shall it stand in its majesty and beauty for ages—so that our children and our children's children shall be enabled to say, "The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

There are three courses—three only—with respect to the war, which can by possibility be pursued by the Government and loyal people of the Union, and as far as depends upon us, we are called to choose this week between them.

We may, first, admit that we are unable to carry on the war, retire baffled and discomfited from the attempt, and sue for peace. Are you ready for that? Or, second, we may furnish the Government with tardy and inadequate supplies, just enough to enable it, upon the whole, to hold our own; to gain a victory here, to suffer a repulse there; to capture strong fortresses and populous cities one day, only to have passenger cars fired into and invalid officers shot in their ambulances by murderous guerrillas the next day, and so let the contest drag on for twenty or thirty years, like the wars of the French Revolution, the wars of the Commonwealth in England, or the Thirty Years' War in Germany. Or, third, we may give the Government, at whatever cost, the means which it requires to bring the contest to a prompt and triumphant close. Is not this last the dictate of humanity—is not this, my fellow-citizens, your wish and firm resolve?

Now, I say, fellow-citizens, it depends upon the manner in which the President's call for reinforcements is responded to, which of these three modes of dealing with the war shall prevail.

Let us look at them for a moment. There can, I need scarce say, be no hesitation between a long and a short war; but ought we not to prefer the first-named course to either? Ought we not to yield to the demands of Secession, and sue for peace? In order to answer that question, we must ask another: What are those demands? What are the conditions of such a peace? What do the leaders of secession claim of us? Let me point out to you for a moment, fellow-citizens, their stupendous audacity.

Eighteen months ago the Government of the United States extended its constitutional rule from the northeastern corner of Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—one might also say from "sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth;" an area, of 21 degrees of latitude and 60 of longitude. Throughout this mighty domain there was not a citizen, but was bound by his allegiance, and if he was an officer, military or naval, or a magistrate of the Union, by his oath, to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, "anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Over all this vast territory, the constitutional Government of the United States bore lawful sway, just as fully as the constitutional Government of England bears lawful sway throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. On the 6th of November, 1860, a constitutional majority of the people thought fit to pass by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who was offered by them as the candidate of the Southern wing of the Democracy, and to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the President of the United States. For this high crime and misdemeanor on our part, eleven Southern States (although by entering into his election they were bound in honor to abide its result) have thought proper to declare themselves an independent, foreign and belligerent Power, and have ordered and are now ordering at the mouth of the cannon, the loyal people of the United States, to give up to this foreign Power half our territory; half our sea-coast and the fortresses that defend it and protect its navigation; the entrance to our inland seas; and the mouth and a thousand miles of the lower course of the mighty rivers, which penetrate to the heart of that portion of the country, which we are graciously permitted, during good behavior of course, to retain. Though we have been on the point of war with England more than once within twenty-five years, and that under a Southern lead, for some wretched fragments of unsettled territory on the outskirts of the Union, we are now summoned to give up to a foreign and hostile Power a domain half as large as Europe, because Mr. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was not elected President of the United States, and in order that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS may enjoy the blood-stained and guilty honor of presiding over the Southern Confederacy!

But again see what a wreck Secession calls upon us to make of this noble fabric of confederate republicanism. Our fathers in 1789 framed a Constitution of Government, for the purpose, among other high aims of civil policy, of establishing "a more perfect Union." The wisest and best of men coöperated in the undertaking; Heaven smiled on the work. The people of thirteen States then existing ratified, adopted, and declared it the law of the land. The country, desolated by the war of the Revolution, sprang into new life beneath its genial influence, as the frozen clods are clothed with verdure beneath the gentle showers of April. Twenty-one States have since grown up within our territorial limits, and have thought it a blessing and an honor to be joined to the gallant family of republics. For seventy-five years since it went into operation, the country has enjoyed under this Constitution an amount of prosperity without a parallel in the history of the world. Cities have sprung up like an exhalation from the soil; the savage wilderness has been turned into a wheat field as by a miracle; an immigration, counted not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions, of which there is no other example in the annals of mankind, bears witness to the good report which has gone forth of us to the nations. In these seventy-two years not a drop of blood has been shed for a political offence; and making fair allowance for the human frailties of men, and of nations, and especially remembering that the one great "spot upon the vestal robe" of the Union, "the worse for what it soils," was placed and kept there under the old Colonial rule, our country has really been what, thanks to secession, it is now derisively termed, "the Model Republic;" the noblest attempt ever made by man to combine the equal home-bred blessings of a small State with the strength and influence of a great empire. Shall we allow secession to make a deplorable wreck of this noble framework of Government? Will we permit the Union of the States to be sacrificed—that Constitution which was framed by some of the wisest and best men that ever lived, to be trampled under foot, in order to gratify the aspirations to office of eight or ten disappointed Southern politicians?

But again. Secession bids us not only cede to her half the territory of the United States, and abrogates at one blow the Constitution of Government that held them together, but, in place of this powerful and prosperous Union, now strong enough for every legitimate object of domestic or foreign polity, it substitutes at once and of necessity two independent and hostile Confederacies, separated by no natural boundary, sure to be involved in eternal border wars, besides carrying in their bosoms the fatal germ of still further and still more ruinous disintegration. All history, all analogy teaches us that if we could patch up a peace to-morrow with the rebel States, it would be but a temporary truce, lasting just so long, and no longer, as might be necessary for them to find a pretext for a new war of aggression and outrage. Their leaders tell you that they hate, despise and loathe you; and they have shown you what paltry and imaginary grievances they consider a sufficient cause of war. How is it possible that you can ever live in peace with them, if this first trial of strength, which has been forced upon us, is decided in their favor? If they violate the obligations of the Constitution and the sanctity of oaths, what respect are they going to pay to the faith of treaties? If they fly to arms because an election, in which they took an equal part, has been decided against them, how can we hope to conduct with them, on amicable terms, the great and often perplexed relations of independent States?

But secession not only makes this wholesale havoc of the Constitution and the Union, it repeals the Declaration of Independence. I need not say that all the States of this Union were, four-fifths of a century ago, colonial dependencies of the great Powers of Europe. It is not yet eighty years since England acknowledged the independence of the old thirteen States. It is less than sixty years since France ceded to us Louisiana and all the mighty region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. It is forty years only since Spain ceded to us the Floridas; and fourteen years only since Mexico—at this moment involved in war with the great Powers of Europe, and in imminent danger of losing her independence, in deed if not in word—acknowledged our claim to Texas. If we recognize secession, we admit the right not only of the entire Southern Confederacy, so called, but of each and every member of it, to resume at pleasure its allegiance to the ancient Government, and thus plant a European colonial jurisdiction all along our Southern frontier. So completely has the frenzy of the hour extinguished every spark of patriotism in the bosom of their leaders, that some of them have declared their preference of a foreign sceptre over the gentle and beneficent sway of the Constitution of the United States. But whether they desire it or not, whether this madness extends to the many, or, as we may charitably hope, is confined to the few, the recolonization of the States of the South by their former European masters, is an event, if Secession should prosper, highly probable, in fact all but certain, in reference to some of them; and in reference to none of them greatly otherwise. Break up the Union; let the two great sections of the country hamstring each other with the two-edged sword of border war, and what sufficient protection would Texas and Florida have against Spain, or Louisiana against France, or any of them, against England? There is not one of them, if left to themselves and involved in a war with a foreign Power, whose independence would be worth a year's purchase. Nothing has so much amazed me in all these disastrous complications, as the fact that men of capacity and political experience at the South, and who aspire to the name of patriots and statesmen, should not perceive that in abdicating their position as integral *members of a strong Government, and especially one* that wields a respectable naval force, they place themselves not only at the mercy of the great maritime *Powers of Europe*, but at the mercy of any Government able to send half a dozen iron-clad steamers to sea. Break down the Union as a great *military and naval Power, and what protection is left* for their alluvial shores. Are not the arms which are long enough to reach from London, Paris, and Madrid, to Calcutta and the Philippine Islands, and Tahiti, and New-Zealand, long enough to stretch to Charleston, and Pensacola, and Galveston, and New-Orleans?

But we have not yet got to the bottom of the cup of humiliation which secession places to our lips. Most great commercial and naval States think that, in addition to the fortresses which guard their home ports, it is necessary to possess some distant harbor of refuge, and certain remoter stations, to protect the pathway of their foreign trade. England would as soon allow Plymouth or Portsmouth to be wrested from her by a foreign Power, as she would Gibraltar, or Malta, or Aden, or Singapore, or Hong Kong, or Vancouver's Island. Now the seceding States not only claim the right to withdraw from the Union—which they have no more right to do than Scotland or Ireland has to withdraw from the union with England—but they claim the right to carry with them the whole line of fortresses which guard our Southern coast, the Florida Channel, the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the Mississippi; fortresses required for the safety of our commerce, built on lands purchased and paid for by the General Government, and on islands and sites, of which the jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States. Nay, they claim the right to open and shut at pleasure the outlet of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri—the most magnificent system of internal navigation on the face of the globe. Acknowledge secession, and not a drove of mules could be sent down from Kentucky, nor a hogshead of tobacco from St. Louis, nor a bale of furs from the Upper Missouri, nor a barrel of pork from Cincinnati, nor a keg of nails from Pittsburgh, nor a pig of lead from Galena or Dubuque, nor a sack of wheat from Davenport, but by the gracious leave of this alien Power.

Finally, fellow-citizens, there is a drop of still greater bitterness in the chalice. The triumph of secession involves consequences more painful than any sacrifice of our own material or political interests. Not only are a majority of the inhabitants of the Border Slave States firmly attached to the Union, but the mountain ridge that traverses the South, from Maryland almost to the Gulf, is inhabited by an industrious and frugal population, who support themselves mainly by the free labor of their own hands. Western Virginia, East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina, and Northern Alabama have little interest in Slavery, and no sympathy with the war which it has forced upon the country. Their citizens consequently have been and are cruelly persecuted by the military despotism which now rules the South with a rod of iron. Mr. DAVIS, in his late message, affects to reproach the Government of the United States and its Generals in command with making war upon peaceful private individuals. It is the familiar artifice of wrong-doers to charge upon others the crimes of which they are themselves guilty. *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?* For years past, and in profound peace, a man or woman who should have expressed at the South opinions adverse to Slavery, would have done it at the risk of life. A Senator from one of the Southern States made it a matter of boast, that Abolitionists coming among them, (meaning thereby every Northern man not friendly to Slavery,) hung like ripe fruit on the trees. Before Virginia had seceded, and while her ordinance of secession was pending before the people, Mr. Senator MASON published a letter on the 16th of May, 1861, with his name, in answer to the inquiries addressed to him, as to the position of those citizens, whose principles would not allow them to vote to separate Virginia from the United States. "If they retain such opinions," says the merciful Senator, "*they must leave the State*!" Yes, dare to defy the oligarchy at Richmond and vote against separating from the Union, bequeathed to you by your Washington as your dearest inheritance, and banish you from the State. This wholesale sentence of exile was pronounced before the iniquity of secession was consummated, and against the inhabitants of a third part of the territory of the State, men guilty of no crime but that of entertaining certain "opinions." Nor is this all; army after army was sent into Western Virginia last year to execute the decrees of proscription; her villages were burned, her fields wasted, and some of her prominent citizens dragged to Richmond, and immured in a felon's jail. The same state of things exist in East Tennessee. Wherever throughout the South a Union man ventures to avow himself, the common jail, the scourge, sometimes the halter is his fate. I know the Press at the South affects to deny the truth of Parson BROWNLOW'S statements. I own I could not myself at first believe that such atrocities could have been practiced by men professing to be Christians, nay, by persons in the highest civil and military stations. But I am well persuaded, from numerous other and independent sources of information, that his accounts are true. Mr. BENJAMIN, the Confederate Secretary of State, by a letter of the 25th of last November, addressed to the officers in command at Knoxville, directs that all "prisoners of war taken among the traitors of East Tennessee," (so he designates the great mass of the loyal people of that region,) "who can be identified as having been engaged in bridge-burning, are to be tried summarily by drum-head court-martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burned bridges." This most humane Secretary seems to have forgotten that one of the first acts of his seceding friends in Baltimore was to burn the bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, to prevent the troops of the United States from marching to the defence of Washington. It is needless to say that this cruel order was as cruelly executed; while throughout the South thousands of Union men have been driven into exile, and other thousands are forced into the rebel army, or are languishing in prison, or fleeing before their prisoners to the caves in the mountains. If we now shrink discomfitted from the contest, we surrender these our loyal friends and brethren to exile, confiscation and to death.

Now, fellow-citizens, there remains no alternative but a short and vigorous, or a protracted and languishing prosecution of the war. Shall it be the first, or shall it be the last? Will you let it go down, a legacy of sacrifice and sorrow to your children—or will you not rather finish it this very year? You can if you will; you have the means and the men, if you but choose to employ them. I rejoice to behold in this great outpouring of the people the assurance that you are determined, that, as far as depends on you, the work shall be quickly done; and in lieu of any words of exhortation on my part, which I know you do not need, let me give you a reminiscence from the time that tried men's souls.

Boston, as you well know, was, in the year 1775 and a part of 1776, occupied by British troops, and besieged by the American army under WASHINGTON. The great question was how the enemy could be best assailed, and among the measures proposed was the bombardment of the town, then almost wholly built of wood. The richest man in Boston, JOHN HANCOCK, was then President of the Continental Congress, and as such transmitted the orders of that body to WASHINGTON. "You will notice the resolution," said he in his letter, "relative to an attack on Boston. This passed after a most serious debate in a Committee of the whole House, and the execution was referred to you. *May God crown* your attempt with success! I most heartily wish it, though individually I may be the greatest sufferer." The fact is, all his property consisted of real estate in Boston; the destruction of the town would have made him a beggar. Fellow-citizens, he was the occupant of yonder house. Were he living to-night, from his windows witness all this glorious sight; his eyes would swim with tears of gratitude to Heaven, as he beheld yonder banner of the Union floating in the breeze; his ears would drink with rapture the patriotic strains that have cheered us this afternoon. May the proceedings of this day and this hour be such, that his pure spirit, and that of all his sainted associates, the ADAMSES, and FRANKLIN, and peerless WASHINGTON himself, may look down upon us with approbation!

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Three battalions of cavalry, composed chiefly of men recently enlisted for the mounted service of the United States, have, within a few days, arrived at Carlisle, Penn., from different parts of the country. They are now in course of training for the field, and, when supplied with steeds and equipments, will be drafted for active duty. The last regiment of cavalry added to the regular army is approaching completion. It will consist, when entire, of three full battalions of 800 men each, or, 2,400 in all. The headquarters of the regiment is at Pittsburgh.

The organization of the Twelfth Regular Infantry, the headquarters of which are at Fort Hamilton, is drawing near a conclusion. The Second Battalion is now nearly full, and the third will probably be in a few weeks. The regulars expect brisk recruiting when drafting begins, as recruits enlisting in their ranks will have the advantage of being drilled by officers of military training. The enlistments for the Twelfth are above the average this week, considering the number of offices open. This is the second of the nine new regiments of infantry ordered in 1861, which, like the cavalry one just mentioned, are to consist of 2,400 men each, or 21,600 in all.

It is expected that the United States iron-clad steam gunboat *Naugatuck* will leave this port with sealed orders in a few days. She is now at anchor near the ferry on the Hoboken side of the river, and has been in the neighborhood of her present berth since her arrival. The delay which the *Naugatuck* has been obliged to make here is caused by the repairs she needed in various ways. Her new gun will be placed in an improved manner on her deck, and the inventors anticipate no second "bust." The different departments of the vessel have been rendered much more comfortable than before, and she will start on her second cruise a better craft than ever.

The *Passaic*, one of the nine *Monitors* ordered from Mr. ERICSSON by the Navy Department, will be launched on Saturday, at Greenpoint. She has been on the stocks for some weeks. The *Passaic* is similar in all respects to the other vessels building at Philadelphia, Boston and Jersey City; of the latter a full description was published when her keel was laid.

The United States steam-gunboat *Pembina* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 21st inst. The steam-gunboat *Pocahontas* was to sail on the 22d, for New-York.

The news brought by the *Pembina* is not of interest, nor so late as that previously received.

The officers of the *Pembina*, are, Commander, J. P. BANKHEAD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Prentiss; Acting Masters, A. N. Mitchel, W. Rodgers, J. A. Jackman; Assistant Surgeon, A. W. H. Hankins; Assistant Paymaster, M. S. Waite; Master's Mates, C. E. Culver, H. C. Cochran. Engineers: J. Young, First Assistant, (Acting Chief;) Third Assistants, A. B. Clark, J. Van Horenburg.

The United States gunboat *Flambeau* has taken her departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Gulf blockading squadron.

Arrival of the Gunboat Midnight.

The United States gunboat *Midnight*, Lieut. JAMES TRATHEN, commanding, from a ten months' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived yesterday. On Aug. 9 she spoke ship *Brasil*, of Richmond, Maine, from New-Orleans for New-York, sugar loaded, and on Aug. 17, latitude 25° 03' and longitude 79° 50' spoke British bark *Merion*, of London, from Jamaica for London. Annexed is a list of the officers of the *Midnight*:

Lieut.-Commanding, JAMES TRATHEN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Benj. C. Dean; Acting Master, Edwin Coffin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Franklin Miller; Acting Assistant Surgeon, James G. Beacon; Master's Mates, John O. Johnson, William Lyddon.

The United States gunboat *Pembina*, Commander J. C. BANKHEAD, from Port Royal, Aug. 21, has also arrived. She left there the gunboat *Pocahontas*, bound for New-York.

List of officers per gunboat *Pembina*:

Lieut. J. C. BANKHEAD, commanding; Lieut. L. P. Prince, Executive Officer; A. Mitchell, W. Rogers, J. A. Jackaway, Acting Masters; A. W. H. Hawkins, Surgeon; H. L. Waite, Master's Mate.

From Canada.

THE SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

A curious rumor is afloat here about a new steam line, which is to run from this city to London, England. It is said that the vessels are to be cleared for "Liverpool, *or any other port*," and that they are to run for the South as soon as they are clear of the St. Lawrence. This, I believe is a mistake, caused by a stupid telegram sent from Cape Race. The first of the vessels, the *Pactolus*, came up here about a fortnight ago, consigned to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., a firm who would not have anything to do with a suspicious concern, and she left well laden with grain. The next, the *Mavrocordatus*, is to be similarly laden, and grain, I take it, is hardly what the Confederates want. We have a powder company at work near Hamilton, C. W., and Messrs I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co., of this city, who are concerned in it, would very likely be glad to sell any quantity of tins to Confederate agents, but that these steamers will take any of it is a ridiculous idea. There is powder nearer and cheaper in the West India Islands. Not that there are no secession sympathizers in Canada. Many of the Canadians are so, and most of the Northerners who came over here to escape the draft prove themselves strong Secessionists by their language, when they get here safely. The number who come hither to escape the conscription has been very much overstated. It will not exceed four or five hundred men in all, and I must say I think it is well for you to be rid of them.

Kostza's Declaration of Intentions a Fraudulent Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial to-day on Mr. SEWARD'S communication, on the subject of exemption of foreigners who have declared their intentions, you refer to the Kostza case as contradicting the position heretofore held by our Government.

You are in error in reference to the Kostza case. At that time it was alleged that he (KOSTZA) had declared his intentions, and had a notarial certificate of identity, issued by J. B. NONES, a Notary Public of this City. Such was not the fact. KOSTZA had never declared his intentions, nor had he a certificate of identity issued by Mr. NONES.

He (KOSTZA) had borrowed a declaration of intention and certificate of identity from some person who was in some way connected with our Legation at Constantinople, and placed his name in, so that Capt. INGRAHAM was caught, in a desire to serve his country, by a foreigner who had no claim upon it.

Immediately after that affair, Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of State, issued instructions forbidding the issuing of any notarial certificate on their declaration of intention to become citizens, or allowing them to be recognized abroad. KOSTZA died subsequently in South America. LEX.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862.

Arrivals in the City.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, returned from Auburn at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, and left yesterday morning for Washington.

Commodore Frailey, of the U. S. N.; Brig.-Gen. Strong, of the U. S. V.; Hon. Horatio King, from Washington; and N. G. L. Nicodemus, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

M. Mercier, the French Minister to the United States; Baron De St. Andet and lady, and Col. H. M. Davis and lady, New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, returned from Europe in the *Persia*, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany, and Capt. H. R. Rathbone and Dr. Bartholomew, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. Annesly, Lord Hartington, Col. Leslie, R. N. Bride and J. S. Ingdale, of London, and H. J. Hanson, of Constantinople, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse; Judge Sherman of Utica; W. P. Whiting, of the U. S. N., and Maj. Kendrick, of West Point, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. Bernal, H. B. M. Consul at Baltimore, and family, are at the Everett House.

Maj. Whitall and H. A. Dupont, of the U. S. A.; G. C. Boardman, of the U. S. N.; Rev. Alex. Topp, of Toronto, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. H. Hudson, of Buenos Ayres; C. G. Hutton, of Paris; J. S. Vinton, of London, and G. S. Preston, of the West Indies, are at the Brevoort House.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 820, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE. The Retreat from the Rappahannock—Continual Skirmishing—The Rebel Foray to Warrenton—The Dash at Manassas.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Pearl Rosin Soap is the best. And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CRANE—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. J. F. Booth, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THEO. A. CRANE to Miss SUSY H., youngest daughter of Isaac Moore, Esq.

Western papers please copy.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM W. BOWNE, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Parker, No. 108 East 20th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CUSHING.—At his residence in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday, Aug. 25, Rev. FRANCIS H. CUSHING, D. D., in the 60th year of his age.

CORNELL.—At Deal, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, AMY ALICE, eldest daughter of the late George J. and of Caroline C. Cornell, aged 15 years.

The funeral will be at No. 56 West 11th-st., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, by accident, in falling through hatchway at No. 279 Pearl-st., JAMES HAYWARD.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 414 8th-st., this day, (Friday,) Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

We loved him; yes, no tongue can tell
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him, too, and He thought best
To take him home to be at rest.

MOULTON.—At West Randolph, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 21, of consumption, HORACE MOULTON, aged 66 years.

OGDEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JULIA FAIRLIE, relict of Samuel G. Ogden, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Ravenswood, on this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Stages leave Hunter's Point Ferry at 3 P. M.; boats leave James-slip every half hour, and 34th-st. every 15 minutes.

QUINN.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 28, SAMUEL QUINN, son of Edmund and Jane Quinn, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground in the Evergreens Cemetery.

SLOAT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of a sudden illness, MARTHA NIBLO SLOAT, wife of John G. Sloat, and daughter of John Niblo, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALSH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, CATHERINE, daughter of William and Mary Walsh, aged 17 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the parents, and also the members of the Common Council, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Leonard-st., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 407.—Aug. 28, 1862.

61, 25, 72, 24, 9, 75, 62, 71, 57, 55, 27, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 408.—Aug. 28, 1862.

35, 38, 50, 39, 52, 13, 70, 44, 73, 38, 2, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 335.—Aug. 28, 1862.

4, 41, 23, 69, 31, 27, 22, 73, 46, 19, 15, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 315.—Aug. 28, 1862.

60, 55, 29, 23, 42, 19, 52, 56, 28, 45, 40, 46.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

FIRMAS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST., and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

A CHOICE LOT OF

STOCK ALE

CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE BREWERY.

SMITH & BROTHER,

Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1849 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED, and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

THE WESTCHESTER ASSOCIATION.—For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers on David's Island, would inform their friends and the public that they have established a depôt for the receipt of stores in New-Rochelle, there being no fit accommodations for such purpose on the Island. They have now a kitchen with appropriate accommodations in operation on David's Island, under the sole care and direction of the ladies of the Association, and as there are now *fifteen hundred disabled soldiers* claiming all the relief and comfort which the society can afford them, they feel necessitated to make an urgent appeal for contributions of stores of all kinds. Those who are kindly disposed to assist will please direct to the "SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Westchester County, care S. B. Underhill, New-Rochelle." All articles can be forwarded by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad or by the schooner *Echo*, Capt. Devoe, which leaves Peck-slip every Wednesday night.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Aug. 25, 1862.

NEW-YORK ECLECTIC INSTITUTE, No. 35 East 17th-st., near Union-square. "Seize upon Truth wherever it is found." DR. JULIUS M. VON FALLENSTEIN, for sixteen years associate of his father, Gerhard Von Fallenstein, in the Heilanstalt, near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the Fairhaven Eclectic Institution in England, will treat the following diseases: Complaints peculiar to women, gout, chronic rheumatism, no matter of how long standing; obstinate cutaneous affections, and that scourge to American society, dyspepsia. The flattering results in these troublesome diseases have been obtained by the use of our medicated baths, or the system of cutaneous absorption, though we make free use of allopathic and homœopathic remedies. No mercury or mineral medicines. Letters addressed to Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN, No. 35 East 17th-st., will receive attention, and medicines and directions sent to any part of the country.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to B. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 16 [illegible]-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! No. [illegible] Company D, MILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY, Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding. RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

R. F. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. B. GOODELL.

Second Lieutenant, THOS. M. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as County and pay of $60 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 300 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.

$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $2 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 [illegible]-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER.

First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive

$100 from the United States.

$50 from the State of New-York.

$25 from the City and County.

$13, one month's pay in advance.

Of which, $60 will be paid down, on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.

RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.

Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.

Headquarters No. 486 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. MORGAN.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 9 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 486 BROADWAY.

CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!! TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, Recruiting Officer, at City Armory, Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.

The Teachers and Students of THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY are organizing a company, to be composed of the former students of the school, and such other young men of respectability and good moral character as they choose to accept. Any such young men can obtain all the information required by applying to RODNEY G. KIMBALL, Captain, (late Professor of Mathematics,) at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

P. S.—All who join this company will be accredited to their respective towns and counties.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.

$30 additional bounty by private subscription.

$62 paid immediately after mustering.

$100 before leaving the State.

$75 when mustered out of service.

Recruiting Office, No. 282 4th-av.

First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

FOURTH DISTRICT REGIMENT.

All men belonging to this Regiment will report themselves at Camp on FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, for inspection and to receive their bounty money.

PETER McDERMOTT, Col. Commanding.

GEO. W. WARNER, Adjutant.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION BY THE undersigned at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 29 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) A class in military exercises, (light infantry,) including the Manual of Arms, will commence immediately. A good chance for parties desiring a knowledge of military tactics. Officers, sergeants, corporals or civilians will find this a good school. Minie muskets furnished. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW WORK BY A GREAT AUTHOR. PUBLISHED THIS DAY, MARGUERITE; OR, TWO LOVES. By MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN. Translated from the French by J. LEANDER STARR.

One neat volume, 8vo., well printed, in paper, 25c.

Of all the works of this accomplished writer, Marguerite is the one which has been most favorably received. In France there has been an immense demand for it. In this country few foreign works of the kind have been more sought for in the original.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

MARTIN VAN BUREN; Lawyer, Statesman and Man. By Wm. Allen Butler. One neat volume, 12mo., limp cloth, 25 cents.

THE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL; The Most Simplified Edition. One volume, 8vo., paper, 25 cents; in cloth 50 cents.

HALLECK'S MILITARY SCIENCE AND HISTORY. By Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies. One volume, 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, for September. Price 25 cents.

Published and for sale by D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

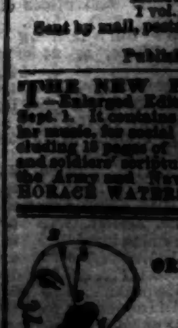
NOW READY, THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS, Giving a full and elaborate history of the memorable and valiant MACKEREL BRIGADE, with the exploits of Captain Villiam Brown, Sehnrbe, Captain Bob Sharty, Captain Samuels Sa-smith, and the Anatomical Cavalry. The whole presenting a complete Satirical History of the War, or a succinct MILITARY BURLESQUE.

1 vol., 12mo., 384 pages, $1.

Sent by mail, postage paid, for the above price.

BLAKEMAN & MASON, Publishers, No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 64 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 10 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.



WIGS AND TOUPEES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $25 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of the Police to Arrest when on Duty—Are they Always on Duty?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and three other Cases vs. John A. Kennedy et al.—These cases, it will be remembered, grew out of the Concert Saloon Act, and certain arrests made by the Police under it. The arguments of counsel on the motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the defendants, were heard in July last, and were reported in the Times of July 26. Judge Clerke has just rendered his decision:

Clerke, J.—1. Although the collocation of the last clause of the 34th section of the Metropolitan Police Act is not in conformity with the rules of composition which lead to precision in style, yet there can be little doubt that the words "whilst actually on duty" have relation to the subject of "arrest on civil process," as well as to that of "the service of subpœnas from civil Courts."

If the words "whilst actually on duty" were intended to be restricted to the latter, it is to be presumed care would have been taken in a matter of so much importance, to place the restriction beyond the possibility of a doubt, by inserting these words after the conjunction "or," so that they would read thus: "Or whilst actually on duty to service of subpœnas from civil Courts."

But in the present position they are separated from each of the preceding clauses by a comma, and may be considered as applicable to both, as if they were inserted after the word "nor;" so that the last division of the section may read thus—"nor, whilst actually on duty, to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœnas from Civil Courts."

This would have been the correct collocation of these clauses; but, I have no doubt that the present collocation admits of the same meaning, and no other.

Therefore, in my opinion, the Legislature intended by this section to exempt persons holding office under the Metropolitan Police Act from arrest on civil process, only whilst actually on duty."

2. The 27th section of the act gives authority to the Commissioners to enact, modify and repeal rules and regulations for the furtherance of the Police Government of the District, and for promoting and perfecting the discipline of the force.

The 60th section of the general rules, adopted by the Commissioners pursuant to this section, declares that the Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police will be "deemed always on duty," and it is contended that this rule is so efficacious as to require us to decide that they are always actually on duty, so that, under the 34th section of the act, none of them can be arrested on civil process.

Assuredly the 27th section has not given the Commissioners the power to enact that a state of things exists which does not exist; to declare that members of the Police force are actually on duty when they are not actually on duty, and to deprive the Courts of Justice of the power to determine the fact according to the evidence.

The 27th section gives the Commissioners the power to devise regulations for the internal government of the Police force, just as it gives corporations, public and private, the power to enact by-laws; but it has not given to either the capacity to modify an act of the Legislature, or to assume the existence of a fact which would have that effect.

If the members of the Police are not actually on duty, the declaration of the Commissioners, that they are on duty, can have no legal or moral effect; if they are actually on duty, the Courts will not require the sanction of the Commissioners' previous declaration to determine the fact; still, in determining the fact whether the members of the police force are actually on duty at a given time, it is proper to consider the nature and extent of the duty to which the person, for whom the exemption is claimed, is liable.

The patrolmen have certain intervals of remission from duty, fixed and known, during which they are not liable to duty; but this can scarcely be affirmed of the Superintendent.

No doubt he has certain hours for taking his meals and taking sleep; but as he has a general and unremitting supervision over the operations of the whole force, and as his directions and advice in a City like this may be necessary at any time, he is liable to be called to interfere at any hour of the day or night, so that it is not at all unreasonable to say that he is always "actually on duty."

The same may be affirmed of the Captains, although their supervision is not as extensive, it is as constant as that of the Superintendent.

I think, therefore, this exemption in the 34th section may be extended under all circumstances to the Superintendent of Police and the Captains, and they may be considered, according to the true intent and meaning of that section, as not at any time during the continuance of his term of office, while prepared for duty, liable to arrest on civil process.

The result, then, is that Kennedy and Davis (the Superintendent and Captain) should not be held under these orders of arrest; and the other defendants in these several suits (being patrolmen) should be held.

But as these men acted under the orders of their superior, the bail should be reduced to a nominal sum; particularly as this provisional remedy, not being an absolute right in any case, rests in a great measure in the sound discretion of the Judge, who may refuse it altogether, if he thinks the arrest is not necessary to secure the presence of the defendant, in order to render himself amenable to the process of the Court during the pendency of the action, and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment that may be recovered in it.

When a public officer, holding a position and performing duties important to the public peace and safety, is a defendant, it can seldom be expedient to resort to this provisional remedy.

It is not at all probable that he will not render himself amenable to any process which may be issued, to enforce the judgment that may be rendered against him; and the public interests require that his duties may not, without very stringent reasons, be hindered or interrupted.

For these reasons, except in aggravated cases, if an application for an order of arrest, under like circumstances, were to be now made for the first time, I should deem it my duty to refuse it; but as this is an application to set aside an order of arrest heretofore granted, I do not deem myself at liberty to set it aside on grounds of mere expediency.

These are considerations to be addressed to the Judge to whom the application is first made, and if he deems it proper to grant it, no other Judge should interfere, except to reduce the amount of bail where the circumstances warrant the Court in concluding that the amount in which the defendant was ordered to be held to bail was too large.

The amount of bail required from the patrolmen should be reduced to $250 in each case. The order of arrest against Kennedy and Davis being set aside in each case.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

A True Bohemian.—A writer and draughtsman named Carochi, well known as a prominent member of the "Bohemians" of Paris, has recently died. The following anecdote is related of him: "He was returning from Versailles, when he heard that Fieschi had fired at the King, and the idea occurred to him that it would be a good speculation to sell the portrait of the conspirator, and, not to lose time, he drew the face of an ill-looking man sitting opposite him in the carriage in which they were traveling. A printseller published the portrait, which was purchased eagerly in Paris, and even by the person who had unknowingly sat for the likeness. This dash of a pencil produced to the artist several thousand francs."

Cheap Alcohol.—A method of extracting alcohol from coal gas has been discovered at St. Quentin, France, by a young chemist named Cotelle. He announces that he can sell his alcohol at 25 francs the hectolitre, while the most inferior spirits produced from other articles is selling for 75 francs the hectolitre.

—Johnson, an Ex-Lieutenant in the rebel army whose arrest in Boston we noticed a few days since, has been released after taking the oath of allegiance.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 27,700 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. and 706 bags Corn Meal, 108,147 bushels Wheat, 121,376 bushels Corn, 40 bushels Rye, 32,736 bushels Oats, 1,682 bushels Malt, 2,513 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,129 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,900 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 160 bags St. Domingo, part at [illegible].

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm, at 47½c.@48c. for Middling, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices of shipping brands have been very firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 40; chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@	$5 00
Extra State	5 25	@	5 40
Superfine Western	4 75	@	4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@	6 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	6 75

Southern Flour continues in request at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,400 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after chiefly by shippers, and prices have been quoted very firm. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 220,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan (new,) at $1 38@$1 39; White Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 06½@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 51@$1 53; and Amber do., at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 117,800 bushels, at 50½c.@61c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 58½c. for very choice do.; 55c.@56c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@53c. for unsound do., do.; and 67c. for choice Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 77c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@60½c.; and State at 60c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 28.

	1861. Receipts.	1861. Shipments.	1862. Receipts.	1862. Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	310,056	414,271	317,564	476,190
Wheat, bush.	6,560,250	7,178,256	8,030,216	9,511,839
Corn, bush.	77,844	—	140,107	—
Rye, bush.	57,361	—	105,719	—
Barley, bush.	22,440	—	52,672	—
Oats, bush.	65,375	—	166,917	—

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Aug. 2, 1861.	Aug. 23, 1862.	Aug. 26, 1861.
Flour, bbls.	22,009	19,000	9,977
Wheat, bush.	304,523	294,907	457,340
Corn, bush.	1,260,000	1,227,555	2,595,442

HAY—North River Bale is in fair supply and demand, to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet, at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ℔ gallon; and Common Resin at $13 ℔ 280 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are more active, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon rules quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 2,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in demand, at steady prices; sales 230 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in pretty active request, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day comprised 1,050 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8½c.@11c., and Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔; also 224 hhds. and 24 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at $8 43½@$10 81¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

TEAS—There has been rather more inquiry for Souchong, partly for shipment to London, at steady prices.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls. in lots, at 32c.@33½c.; 250 bbls. Burr's Bourbon, (1856,) at 78c., and 125 bbls. do., (1854,) at $1 20 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather heavier to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl., 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with grain, at 15d. ℔ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Passengers by the Great Eastern from Liverpool.

Rev. C. Bowden, W. F. Murray, F. S. Justice, G. P. Mackenzie, S. Clayton, J. E. Clayton, *Mr. Pettingill*, Mrs. Pettingill, Miss M. A. Kendall, H. Hutchinson, G. Castagnis, Mrs. E. Lake, Master C. Lake, C. A. Burk, Mrs. Burk, T. Chayter, Mrs. Chayter, J. S. Cook, F. C. Thurston, Mr. Lawley, A. Whitaker, R. Baxter, F. Baxter, H. Griffin, G. Griffin, T. Cummings, G. E. Coffin, James Coste, Mrs. H. Long, Miss M. A. Long, Miss H. Long, Miss L. Long, Miss C. Long, R. E. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Miss S. M. Morris'n, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Gordon, Mrs. M. Spencer, Miss Kerr and svt, Miss Martin, Miss Jackson, Miss Lacey, Mary Lacey, Mr. & Miss Hayes, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Bissell, Mrs. Ferraro, Miss Lou. Ferraro, Miss Hetchman, Mrs. Streomer, Miss Oruger, Mr. Hy. Ward, Mr. Randall, Mr. D. C. Winter, Mr. Adam Brown, G. Tutill, D. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, J. Worthington, Mr. Samson, J. Baillie, L. Oliver, G. Moss, Mr. Murillo, Mrs. Murillo, G. C. Halstead, Mrs. W. Halstead, H. W. Wau, Mr. Wotherspoon, A. Pollock, G. Weiner, A. Smith, G. Quick, J. Cushing, J. B. Butterworth, Rev. J. L. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Cyrus Chapman, W. H. Gregory, J. H. Watson, Mr. Birrell, Mr. McIlwan, John S. Fox, Mr. Ostron, G. B. Morewood, A. Brown, Mr. Adams, Rev. A. Topp, [remaining names illegible]

D. Vandergaude, Mrs. Vandergaude, W. Thomas, G. T. Knight, Mrs. Knight, Master Knight, *Mr. Lichbery*, Mrs. Lichbery, Mr. Wade, Mrs. Wade, W. Proudfoot, Mrs. Proudfoot, Miss M. Proudfoot and servant, A. Booth, C. L. Wilson, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Corsett, Maj. D. E. Holman, L. M. Wheaton, Mrs. Wheaton, E. Crawsham, Capt. H. Hobbs, Mr. Blackall, Mrs. Blackall, D. Jones, G. W. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Levy, Therese Samlin, Mr. Gordon, Miss A. Chipman, W. H. Hudson, W. H. Badeau, Mr. Adams, Mr. Platt, Mrs. Platt, T. Swingard, Mrs. Swingard, T. E. Swingard, Amy J. Swingard, Leona N. Swingard, Cons'nce Swingard, Lelie Swingard, Hep. Lowden, and 2 servants, J. Smith, G. Alder, J. Virtue, Mr. Crengan, J. Howard, G. H. Howard, J. F. Britton, Mr. Bosler, W. Davis, Miss Smolinska, Miss J. Smolinska, Mrs. A. Findlay, Mrs. Clark, C. B. Dyer, O. Weston, J. J. Haley, B. B. Hawes, Miss M. Maddock, Miss S. B. Maddock, Wm. Smith, Mrs. Smith, W. Holme, W. Wormald, F. Cordingley, Mrs. Cordingley, J. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, J. Mangham, H. A. Smith, H. S. Austin, A. Wright, E. James, Mr. Hinckley, Wm. Steel, E. Barnes, Rev. D. Risser, W. H. Morrison, T. Muir, Mr. Hodson, Miss Barnes, Miss Jones, Mr. Greenway, Mrs. Greenway, [remaining names illegible]

Mr. Kenway, Mrs. Kenway, Mr. Rosenbush, W. Douglas, F. L. Jackson, Mr. Mackie, *N. B. Falconer*, Jas. Henry, J. Burr, J. Garton, Mr. Koch, L. Shewell, Henry Dean, E. W. Pratt, G. M. Clayton, A. Z. Gray, E. Payson, Mrs. Payson, Mast. E. P. Payson, Mast. Wm. Payson, G. Briggs, Mr. McConkey, H. W. Conklin, L. J. Andem, S. R. Wells, Judge Allen, Mr. Somerville, J. W. Harper, Dr. Landon, G. A. Chipman, T. Hopper, Mr. McKinn, Dr. Cleaveland, Mr. Rupp, R. S. Frees, T. J. Baker, Mr. Topping, W. M. Burgin, W. H. Speer, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, G. Arquedon, L. Bovie, Mr. Hayes [illegible], J. Hirsch, Mr. Le Coy, W. F. Murray, Mr. Adams & lady, C. Taylor, lady and child, Mr. Becker & lady, H. Jackson, D. M. Salter, Ed. Booth, Mr. Ailto & 2 svts, Mr. Perry, Mrs. Davis, Miss E. Davis, Miss J. Davis, R. Walden, Mrs. Walden, R. Thompson, J. Armstrong, J. Cartwright, J. S. Coon, R. Townsend, Mrs. M. Garton, Mrs. Gibbons, R. Skilbeck, J. Linton, Mrs. Linton, C. W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, J. Bell, Mrs. Bell, J. Holden, F. Savory, F. I. Justice, J. Campbell, Mr. Derken, Mrs. Derken, W. H. Potter, T. Peters, Mrs. Miller, A. Bertoleno, Mrs. E. J. Watson, J. R. Andrews, C. Schultheis, H. Hayes, Miss Hayes, C. A. Sterling, Mr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Wickson, [remaining names illegible]

G. Harriman, J. Wraye, J. Devine, T. Hastings, Miss E. LeSour, Mast. F. LeSour, Jenny LeSour (infant,) Miss M. Brand, T. Neill, D. Delahoy, Miss Delahoy, J. Wardale, Mr. McCreery, Mr. Beatty, Miss Ullan, Wm. Oliver, Miss E. O'Brien, Miss H. Abb, Jas. Roberts, P. Kendrick, Wm. Kendrick, Jas. Selvers, Mrs. Hawthorn, R. Menmee, Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. S. Harris, Miss E. Harris, Mast. F. Harris, Mast. J. Harris, Miss R. Harris, Miss E. Harris, Miss A. Harris, W. Turner, F. Burgerman, W. Danderson, Jno. A. Weoll, Wm. Sack, W. Teenbuck, Thos. Teenbuck, B. Hodge, J. Waters, Mrs. L. Wright, Mast. S. Wright, D. Rice, P. Leary, Mrs. E. Gilmore, Mrs. A. Thomson, John Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Betty, J. Jenney, Miss A. Baker, D. Shea, Mrs. Shea, Miss M. Shea, Miss M. Shea, C. Donohoe, Mrs. A. Heatford, W. Heatford, P. H. Shields, P. C. Free, J. Harshaw, T. Gregory, Wm. Gregory, T. Williams, F. Williams, Mrs. B. McClary, J. Tucker, Mrs. E. Tucker, Miss R. Tucker, Mast. F. Tucker, Auguste Tucker, George Hicks, Mrs. E. Hicks, J. Vivian, John Webb, H. Powell, S. Powell, P. Elliott, Alex. Beattie, A. McCormack, G. W. Hooper, D. Gammage, Jno. Thompson, Wm. Fisher, Miss S. Fisher, Mrs. H. Dawson, Mr. C. Dawson, Miss C. Dawson, Miss A. Dawson, T. W. Magee, Mrs. E. Magee, Master H. Scott, T. Gibson, Mr. McElphinny, Jno. McElphinny, Mrs. E. Lee, T. Robson, L. Taylor, B. Walker, T. Trumbull, E. Kimpton, J. Loveday, Mrs. A. Loveday, C. Williams, Master H. C. Williams, Master C. J. Williams, Miss S. J. Williams, Jos. Miller, Mrs. Jos. Miller, C. H. Carter, Jas. Holman, J. O'Donoghue, J. Baker, Mr. White, Mrs. White.

Mr. Simmons, Miss Walford, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, E. Fenley, W. Brice, W. Stone, Jas. Brice, B. Meller, G. Gillen, W. Thomas, T. Thomas, W. Timmins, Jas. McDonald, C. T. Mementes, M. A. Mementes, Jas. McDonald, J. Bowan, J. Meddleby, Mrs. M. Brooke, Miss M. E. Brooke, Jas. Hadfield, Mrs. M. Hadfield, Mr. Whittaker, J. Whittaker, T. Whittaker, A. Layton, Mr. Duner, Miss E. V. Reynard, W. V. Ewing, Miss C. Morris, J. Nibling, Mr. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, J. Attwall, Jas. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mast. J. Anderson, Miss M. Anderson, J. C. Nicholson, A. Buchel, Miss E. Archdeacon, E. O'Conner, Mrs. C. Woolly, Mrs. Hardy, George Kenny, F. Howe, J. Smith, J. Lamb, Mrs. C. Lamb, Dr. Pickup, George Pickup, James Daniels, T. T. Travis, Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick, H. Waddington, Mrs. Waddington, E. A. Fisher, G. Hall, S. Greenwood, J. Grumby, Mrs. M. Grumby, Miss Grumby, Miss Grumby, Miss Grumby, M. A. Grumby, R. W. Pringle, A. Thompson, J. Ellison, R. Moodie, J. Robinson, Miss S. Reed, M. J. Reed, Miss M. Dalton, D. Palmer, T. Pogson, Mrs. J. Pogson, Infant J. T. Pogson, Sarah Golding, Miss S. A. Golding, W. T. Emerson, Mrs. J. Dymond, Miss E. Dymond, Miss M. Dymond, Mast. M. Dymond, Miss E. Ayer, B. Simpson, M. J. Simpson, J. Thomas, J. Bowden, E. Suiteil, J. Halford, V. Kydagh, Mrs. Kydagh, Miss Kydagh, Mr. Kromivella, H. Y. Brown, A. Prout, Miss Feust, Miss M. Jeffries, *G. Wolfe*, Alice Webb, A. Henderson, J. Ainley, M. A. Ainley, Chas. Ptolemy, R. A. Meers, Mrs. F. Meers, J. Bell, Mrs. H. Bell, T. Needham, Mrs. Needham, Miss E. Needham, D. Plewes, Mrs. Plewes, F. C. Thorndury, Mrs. A. Tumlyn.

Miss LeSour, Master LeSour, Master LeSour, M. Riordan, T. Nash, Mrs. Nash, Miss S. Nash, Miss M. Nash, Miss J. Nash, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. A. Robson, Miss M. Robson, J. Nichols, R. Herd, J. Bright, R. Wood, G. Hawley, J. Brook, R. Brighton, M. A. Stevenson, Miss J. Sevide, J. Knowlson, W. Fellmore, Mrs. Jane Kay, Mrs. Alice Kay, J. Hargreaves, Mrs. S. Mills, Miss S. Mills, Mast. S. Mills, J. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Oldham, T. Wurmley, Jos. Bramwell, R. Whitby, W. Smith, J. Shackleton, Mrs. M. Shackleton, Mast. J. Shackleton, Jas. Wild, J. Wild, B. Daws, W. H. Wright, J. R. Hewlett, J. T. Maddrell, Mrs. Mary Brady, Mrs. Ann Brady, Mrs. S. Brook, Miss M. A. Brook, Wm. Brook, J. Hansfield, Wm. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, Miss C. Peacock, W. Vail, F. Malborn, Mrs. Malborn, Mast. F. W. Malborn, A. Malborn, Inft. M. J. Malborn, A. G. Dewar, R. Dewar, R. Clark, J. Read, F. Dolleby, Mast. E. Dolleby, Mast. S. Dolleby, L. Charlier, Mrs. H. Greaves, Mast. J. Greaves, Mast. G. Greaves, Miss M. A. Greaves, Mrs. Small, Miss Stevenson, Jesse Cooper, D. Green, N. C. Davies, T. P. Rhodes, Mrs. E. Rhodes, Miss E. Palmer, Mrs. Gibbons, S. Squires, Mrs. J. Laxton, Mrs. C. Laxton, Jno. Hill, Geo. Sumter, Mrs. M. Sumter, Henry Moore, P. Pilkington, P. Greenwood, Y. Butterworth, Mrs. Butterworth, Miss A. Butter'th, Miss S. A. Butterworth, Mr. Beatty, F. Hughes, Miss M. Davison, Mrs. Armstrong, Master Armstrong, T. R. Taylor, R. S. Thomson, J. Ghlen, *Mme. Ghlen*, T. Waugh, A. Andrew, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Evans, G. Garsed, W. Wainright, J. Witley, W. Lancaster, G. Graham, Wm. Smith, J. S. Butterman, Mrs. J. Gray, Thos. Gray, J. C. Shaw, Mr. Marshall, T. Rogers.

And 561 steerage passengers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Mavrocordatos	London	Quebec	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad,) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE girl for the general housework of a small family; must be well recommended. Apply this day at No. 211 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and De Kalb avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT Protestant girl to take care of a young child; good wages to a competent person. Apply at No. 32 West 31st-st., between 10 and 1 Friday.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations will answer. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the retail drug business, may hear of a situation upon applying at No. 20 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3½ and 5 P. M. Wages $6 per week.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A MARBLE-YARD—salary $600 per annum; clerk for a steamboat, three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 151 Canal-st., near Mott.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHTS OF WEDNESDAY and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of John D. Wolfe, Throg's Neck, a lot of silverware—tea set, *spoons, knives, forks*, and other articles, with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE, WHO LIVE retired on their own country-place, near the City, wish to take charge of two or three little children, to whose comfort and happiness they would give parental care. Terms moderate. Call on or address M. H., No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished, imitation Russia, "B. C. C." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 113 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 28TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 12th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their wants use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 28th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants, and that the same *faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the* best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn. MRS S. M. VOGEL, MISS L. L. OSBORNE, Principals.
The Fall term of this institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. For circulars apply to the Principals, or to "the Educational and Book Agency," No. 130 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., RESUMES Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 333 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the first day of September next. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y. The 102d Term of this Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, with every desirable facility for improvement.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1. A limited number of *Misses will be received as boarders.*

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND English Boarding School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Sept. 1. Terms $200 per annum.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av. will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. E. R. TREVORE, L. R. PREVOST.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 183 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 161 West 36th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 16 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the commodious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 762 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 38th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

BROOKLYN MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 119 Pierrepont-st.,
Mrs. G. S. HARVEY, Principal.
Will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.,
Reopens Sept. 8.
For a catalogue address the Principal,
HENRY SABIN.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'dway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and Parents with School circulars GRATUITOUSLY, and able teachers with positions. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Profs. Boyd, Wells and Phelps. Wanted, a superior Prof. of Piano and Organ. Sal'y liberal. Also, other teachers. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH *Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies*, No. 149 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. D. will be at home from the 3d of the month to attend to the necessary preliminary duties.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 32d-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 B'WAY.
Wanted, graduate West Point, at liberal salary; professor belles lettres, for City school; several ladies for French and music, near the City; several for English and French, in and near the City; two French gentlemen (unmarried) for schools; gentleman for mathematics, in Kentucky; gentleman for English, in select school in the City; married gentleman as principal of young ladies' seminary; an experienced classical teacher, for New-England; lady or gentleman for drawing and painting in New-England school; several female seminaries for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION, IN SOME high-toned family, school or office, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has received at rate of $600. With board and all the attractions of a home, $300 would be accepted, and were the surroundings remarkably congenial, elevating and advancing, salary might be dispensed with; reference to prominent men. Address, through the Fall, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care Box 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family or school. She has received a first-class education in her own country, (England,) and is in all respects a competent and experienced teacher. Terms are very moderate, as the main object is an agreeable home. Address, allowing one week for answer, A. Y., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, desires a reëngagement either in a school or family; she teaches the English branches, together with the rudiments of French and Latin; reference given and required. Address E. M. C., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York, for teachers seeking positions, and schools wanting teachers. Teachers wanted for English classics, French and music, and two lady artistes for drawing and painting, for seminaries in New-England and New-York. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS assistant teacher in a City school by a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR, graduated as Doctor in Letters and at Law, (LL. D.,) is desirous of finding a situation in a public or private institution, or in a family, as a teacher for the general branches of knowledge. Answer to Dr. A. V., Station C, Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family, to teach the higher English branches, music, and the rudiments of French. Has no objections to going to the West or California. Address MISS L., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, to a family of children. References given. Address M. L. C., Box No. 161 Times Office.

A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH AND Music, desires an engagement, either in a school or as family governess. Address Box No. 260, Springfield, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 163 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 1. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French family and day-school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circulars. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISWELL, Principal, Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 37 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 38 Nassau and 874 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 175th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and shooting-road. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 549 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVER, Principals.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 25 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 120 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing; has lived with some of the best families. Call at No. 203 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; best City reference; is a first-class washer and ironer; *thoroughly understands her business.* Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women; one as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; is willing to assist with the washing. The other as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of muslins and French fluting. Both have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City and country reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT Dressmaker and general family sewer wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; will go as lady's maid if required. City reference. Apply at No. 58 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 247 7th-av., near 29th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, who furnishes the best of reference, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby or growing children; is willing and obliging; or as parlormaid and do the washing and ironing in the neatest style. Wages $6 or $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Call at 213 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; she can do all kinds of plain family sewing; can also cut and fit dresses and make herself generally useful. Can be seen or heard of at No. 71 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also ladies' hairdressing. Call at No. 223 East 14th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young man, a situation as book-keeper, is a fair writer and smart at figures; can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 150 East 28th-st.

AS BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as bookkeeper or general clerk in any kind of business; has been with his only employer in this City two years, to whom he refers for reference. Address CLARK, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to Y., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man. English, who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address Y. S., No. 594 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a sober, industrious man, who can drive well and understands the care of horses and cows, and will assist in gardening and make himself generally useful. Wages at rate of $180 a year and board will be paid by Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, at Greenbush, opposite Albany, who will allow one dollar as passage money to the man he engages.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; four years with his last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, where he has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming. As he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 86 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had long experience in London and this country; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man, of *sober, industrious* habits, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best City reference. Any commands left at No. [illegible] will be attended to for three days.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A hardware house, by a young man who has had seven years' experience in the business in this City; salary not the object the coming year; refers to former employers. Address G. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
Always a full assortment of sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

NEW [illegible] by the steamer *Teutonia*, and for sale by E. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. COIN, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE. Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE. [illegible] City of Chicago Six per Cent., 1876. RICHARD BELL, C. F. SMITHERS, No. 33 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 373 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 3, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1880. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the rate per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby requested, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named securities with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 [illegible], Room No. 9. Attention is called to the third resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be [illegible] in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have by virtue of the agreement, to assent. Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, are, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862. L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the coupons due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It is also necessary that the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease on that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Pittsburgh, Aug. 15, 1862. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until [illegible]. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862. [illegible] Treasurer.

[illegible] STOCKHOLDERS OF [illegible] JOHN B. SEYMOUR [illegible] Aug. 26, 1862.

[illegible] Second Mortgage [illegible] CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at the office of W. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. [illegible]

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND Mortgage, sums of from $2,000 to $5,000. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 146 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Security Fire Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1862. DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year, [illegible] (amounting to $102,000;) also an interest dividend of six per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

Office of the [illegible] Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. [illegible] Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required of each successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. Dated Aug. 26, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CAREY, } Committee on School Furniture.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, August 18, 1862. TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862: For the construction of a sewer in Vestry street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street. Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 46 1st-av., near 4th-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Library Reading-Room and down-town office will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board. [illegible] PERCIVAL, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the east side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 406 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, August 19, 1862. CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit: Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River; Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof. All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, S. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 18th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the [illegible] westerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee. Henry Day, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-law3w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney E. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1862. BOGARDUS & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. aut-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY, Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y. au8-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. MARY FANNING, Executrix. JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors. jy4-law6mF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INVENTION for army use not yet shown or offered to the public. To a party having $3,000 to $4,000 this is a first-rate opportunity. It is also an article suitable for every bar-room or hotel in the City. It is offered for sale because the owner has no time apart from his regular business to devote to it, or he will pay a liberal commission to a competent agent. Address CAPITALIST, Box No. 4,386 New-York Post-office, with real name and address. None other will be noticed.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, a short distance in the country; steam-engine, cutting and rolling-machines, with everything for carrying on the business. Apply to JOHN McGAFFIN, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER rooms. The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery, newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 145 Front-st.

COAL, &C.

COAL AT AUCTION—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM it may concern. A cargo of two hundred tons of broken Treverton Coal, now in boat *Union Volunteer*, foot of 22d-st., North River, will be sold at auction, for cash, on FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon. Sale to be made at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Coal to be delivered from the boat. BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Consignors.

REPPLIER'S CELEBRATED LOCUST Mountain Coal now discharging; also Cumberland coal, and pine, oak and hickory wood by the cord or load. All low for cash. A. B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE [illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Book, Paris and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (64th edition, 432 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations), upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment from home, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY [illegible] Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 656 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st. TEUNIS W. QUICK, LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK. New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MASER & BANDMAN has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. A. BANDMAN is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the firm, and sign receipts therefor. He will also pay all liabilities of the late firm. MASER & BANDMAN. New-York, Aug. 27, 1862.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, ($9) nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash. M. A. FINNELL, Patentee, No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS. The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur. The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days. The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon. For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80. Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half. Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55. Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY ... Sep. 13. | MONDAY ... Oct. 13. Passage money to Nassau ... $50. Passage money to Havana ... 70. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The United States Mail Steamship MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For passage only, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	40

[illegible] From Queenstown, [illegible]. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $195; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN WILL commence delivering her cargo without delay, by lighters, at Pier No. 37 North River. Consignees of goods will please be prompt in presenting their permits at the above place. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The *Nausheon* leaves
Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN —Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIO, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings', Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, (West 10th-st.)

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday and every day.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer Arrangement, commencing [illegible]. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. [illegible] JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, proceeding the next morning. 8 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 4 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 6½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. Location quiet and central. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 130 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room, with bath adjoining, on second floor, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A small family returning from the country, or two single gentlemen, can obtain handsome apartments, with board, for the Fall and Winter, in a private family, where there would be no other boarders. Every comfort that may be desired can be arranged for, and private table if required. Address A. B. C., General Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE rooms,) without board or with a private table, can be had by a family wishing spacious, elegant accommodations, up town, and willing to pay liberal for them until [illegible], Box No. 126 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—NO. [illegible] CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN DESIRES board (a private family would be preferred) for himself, wife and child, as near to 5th-av. and 14th-st. as may be. Terms must be moderate. Address W. W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE.—To let, the parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also two or three single rooms, to gentlemen only, without board.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $10 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let with partial or full board.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, on JAMES H. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen. Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale. For information, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c. throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES —Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SNUG COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, near Harlem. Nicely finished; hay stables, carriage-house and garden complete; suitable for Winter or Summer residence; retired; has a fine view. The owner, to close, offers a great bargain. But little money required. Also, for sale at a sacrifice, a desirable country seat, overlooking the Sound, with splendid building sites. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT house, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, between 4th and 5th avs. and 14th and 20th sts. Possession wanted immediately. Apply Box No. 3,141.

MACHINERY, &C.

BOILER.—WANTED, A RETURN FLUE OR tubular boiler of 15 to 20-horse power. Address, with particulars and cost, W. BUCHANAN & CO., No. 348 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry. New-York, Aug. 27, 1862.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES. [illegible] GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT. TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000. [illegible] MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. [illegible] GEN. TOM THUMB and the $30,000 COMMODORE NUTT in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS! Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! to the one who proves the most talented and attractive. They have now performed two weeks to crowded houses and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audiences) propose to divide the one thousand dollars between these two pigmy rivals. They both object to this, and have therefore agreed to continue this great trial of wit and skill ONE WEEK LONGER. They will be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited. The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and Nutt, with [illegible] Ponies [illegible], seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropics, from whence they have been brought at an expense of [illegible]. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors. A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY, Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. R. Nagle, Mr. W. H. Holland, (the first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, the LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION. Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON. Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY. FOURTH WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE, and the WONDER OF THE AGE, YOUNG AMERICA. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1862, Will be presented the comic Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown ... Gabriel Ravel.
Harlequin ... Young America.
To conclude with the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD, By YOUNG AMERICA. To commence with the comic farce entitled UNCLE SAM, By the Dramatic Company.

WINTER GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... A. W. JACKSON. The public are respectfully informed that THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 29, and SATURDAY, 30, Must be the last opportunities offered of seeing the beautiful tragic artiste MISS BATEMAN, in her great role of JULIA. MONDAY, Sep. 1, will be presented [illegible].

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8. SEVENTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES. Benefit of MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. Two capital pieces. IRISH ASSURANCE. MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE AS THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL. THRICE MARRIED. MRS. FLORENCE IN THREE GREAT CHARACTERS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. The coolest house and best entertainment in the City. NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS! GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly. TUESDAY, Aug. 26, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM. George Christy ... as ... Dulcimer [illegible]. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS." This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. Those instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 341, 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood upright, [illegible]. Elegant rosewood squares, at [illegible]. Melodeons at [illegible], by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of these unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 484 Broome-st., [illegible], between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN [illegible] & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET ON BROADWAY—BETWEEN Dispenard and Walker sts. [illegible] will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 340 Broadway, second door above Park-place, between 12 and 1 P. M.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT stand for clothing or Yankee notions. Best locality in the City of New-York, at a rate suited to the times. Inquire immediately, at J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 50 feet, at No. 39 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 37 Dominick-st.; contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FOR THREE YEARS, A first-class residence in Bridgeport, Conn., completely furnished; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, &c., with nine acres of land, carriage and ice-house, fish pond, and choice fruit in abundance; is delightfully situated, near the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. Rent very cheap to a proper tenant, as I am going to Europe for three years. Inquire of John Tappan, Esq., No. 178 South-st., or A. T. Clayton, Esq., No. 32 John-st. GEORGE A. WELLS, Bridgeport, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES. On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.) WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE Pork-barrel Staves for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills Station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL H. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ANOTHER WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Great Demonstration—Tremont Temple Crammed.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, August 28.

The meeting to-night to hear General FREMONT was one of the greatest demonstrations known in this city. Tremont Temple was crowded an hour before the time, and when the General appeared the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheering were long continued. Meetings in the lower hall and street were held at the same time, to each of which General FREMONT was presented.

Gen. FREMONT referred to the importance of vigorous measures for recruiting, regretting the differences of opinion which caused any lack of unity among the people, and expressed confidence that Massachusetts, true to her past history in rocking the cradle of liberty, will not fail in all her efforts to destroy the [illegible] Rebellion. [illegible] meeting was not so much to raise troops as to encourage those who are going to fight, and to consider the duties of those who remain at home. Among these duties, it was [illegible] the right of the people to debate the [illegible] of all vital institutions. Having derived our free institutions by inheritance, it was a duty to keep them in their purity, make known their wishes in regard to their perpetuation, and how to act so as best to restore them to posterity, on an imperishable foundation. Republican institutions were at stake, not only in this country, but throughout the world; and it was the duty of every man to express his opinions for the human good. Although a soldier, he was not less a citizen, and he believed it to be a duty to freely express his opinions, craving indulgence if he spoke of himself or of his individual experience. Six years ago, in Congress, in common with his hearers, he held the opinion that Slavery should not be extended beyond its existing limits. In Missouri, a year ago, he declared the slaves of rebels free. This was done because it was believed to be the most decisive and death-[illegible] blow at the heart of the rebellion, and the quickest mode of obtaining the greatest advantage at the slightest cost. This was the legitimate exercise of pro-consular power. Later he became satisfied that with success must terminate Slavery in some form, and it was sufficient to adopt some measure by which it must close as a political power and as a social fact. The events of the war showed that there could be no lasting peace while Slavery exists on this continent. Therefore, all other considerations apart, and solely with a view to suppress the rebellion, he was in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery. Abolition should be effected, so as to deprive the enemy of his great means of resistance. Wherever the flag of the country waves, let it float over freedom, and loyalty to it be an answer to all questions, and all the passport that is required. It was sometimes urged that liberty to the slaves would be an injustice to the loyalists of the South. How could we be carried on without requiring sacrifices? Undoubtedly those who proved to be loyal would be recompensed for their losses. The Unionists of the North had made sacrifices in giving their lives and those whom they held most dear to them. Such losses could never be repaid. So he believed the Unionists of the South would be ready to make sacrifices. It was his belief, however, that there there were not so many Unionists at the South as had been supposed, and the number is decreasing. The [illegible] of their position and the uncertainty of the success of the Government had produced this unanimity. In the whole Valley of Virginia there was not a Union man, and he was certain, not a Union woman. With them it was now a question only as to the [illegible] of a separation. The Northern people did not realize how long the Southern people have been preparing for disunion. Reference was made to disunion checked by Gen. JACKSON, and CALHOUN dying a defeated rebel, leaving behind him legions of young men educated to the same views, and in the belief that they were fighting for their liberties. They were united and determined in their rebellion, and to meet them successfully every advantage must be employed. Their determination must be made impossible, and only by unity among ourselves. To secure this unity we must arouse ourselves to extraordinary efforts, and by weakening the movements of the enemies in our midst.

While the people are engaged in their loyal duties to sustain the Government, a Pro-Slavery Party is [illegible] organizing for a victory, of which they already feel assured. There must be individual labor to secure that unity, and the soldiers on the battle-field must be sustained by labors at home. Concessions could be made and advantages given up, if for the present generation alone, but it was for a long line of generations we are to fight these battles; and we are to accept the time with all its obligations. The fight is for the future safety of the country.

Gen. FREMONT testified to the cheerfulness with which the soldiers endured hardships; and while the people had given their choicest treasures, he asked, will they hesitate to strike with a vital force, which shall prove effectual; and will they be content that hereafter the bones of their dead shall be turned up where they lie buried by plowshares held by the hands of slaves? Crowd the men into the field; make every fight a victory which goes to cement the corner-stone of universal liberty, and when the war [illegible] let the soldiers feel, if they fall, that their souls are marching on to join the noble army of [illegible].

In conclusion, he said: Place yourselves on that summit upon which not the light of the setting sun [illegible] shine, but the light of the new and glorious morning sun, whose beams will illuminate the world.

The speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Senator WILSON, Dr. C. A. PHELPS, Rev. N. MAN[illegible] and others also made speeches.

Gen. FREMONT was accompanied by Maj. HASKELL and Capt. NICHOLS, of his Staff. Mrs. FREMONT was [illegible] the recipient of cheers and bouquets. At midnight he was serenaded by the Germania Band at the Revere House.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN

[illegible] at the Astor House—An Interesting Meeting—The Officers of the Sixty-ninth Volunteering for the War—Departure of the General and Suite for Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN was busily engaged in his rooms at the Astor House yesterday, in receiving the crowds of distinguished citizens who called to see him. The preference was, of course, given to the arrangements for additions to the Irish Legion. During the morning an interesting meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth was held, at which almost all unanimously decided to enlist, not as the phrase runs, "for three years or the war," but for "the war" unqualifiedly. A Committee from the Common Council of Boston, accompanied by a Committee from Roxbury, waited upon the General, and prevailed upon him to visit those places. The General, accompanied by Alderman FARLEY, Councilman [illegible], Capt. KEHER, Capt. DUFFY, and others of his suite, left by the Fall River route last evening. From Myrick's Station the train will proceed over the Providence Railroad to Roxbury, where it will arrive at 10 o'clock to-morrow. He will be accorded a grand reception at Roxbury, and, with his friends, escorted to the Boston Station, where he will be welcomed by Mayor WIGHTMAN. The procession in Boston will consist of a battalion of Lancers, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a variety of Hibernian and other societies. Upon arriving at the Common, Gen. CORCORAN will there make a brief [illegible]. The General will stop at the Revere House, in Boston, and be treated as the guest of the city.

Concurrently, however, with the arrangements which we have described, the General had other and no less important matters on hand. In compliance with a requisition, which bore his signature, the officers of the old Sixty-ninth—Col. BAGLEY, Acting Quartermaster McGOWAN, Capt. DUFFY, Capt. —— [illegible] we acknowledge, unhesitatingly, our inability to recall the names of all the Captains and other officers who honored the important occasion with their timely presence, and we only withhold them here, not that we desire it, but that our columns forbid it; and, in lieu of a perfect record, require of us the honest declaration that every Irish officer who yields his hearty cooperation in promoting the formation of Gen. CORCORAN's corps d'armée shall not lack in official reward or public recognition.]

The meeting, yesterday, was attended by nearly [illegible] men who to do them, or claims to be, an officer of the Sixty-ninth. At first the proceedings were conducted within doors carefully barred. Afterwards two or three reporters were admitted, and—(we speak through our own representative)—very cordially invited to take a seat at the table. Here were Gen. CORCORAN, Col. BAGLEY and Lieut.-Col. MURPHY. The last, in accordance with a resolution that had just been passed, inquired of the officers present how they felt in regard to reenlisting for the war, and recorded each answer as given. We append the names and the results, as officially noted.

"The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, met at the call of Gen. CORCORAN, at the above place." [The sheet from which we copy is embossed "Astor House."] The object of the meeting was stated by the General, who, in the course of his remarks, said he wished no time to be lost in the formation and recruiting of regiments for the United States service. [Cheers.]

The Lieutenant-Colonel was then asked to call out the names. We subjoin the replies:

Company A.—Capt. Sullivan? What do you say? Capt. B——? Sir; I'm for the war.

Lieut. Flood? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Fahy? A.—He's absent.
Lieut. Kelly? A.—Absent too.

Company B.—Capt. Lynch? A.—Faith I'm for the war.

Lieut. Murphy? A.—The same, Sir.
Lieut. Burns? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Rogers? A.—For the war.

Company C.—Capt. O'Keefe? A.—Oh, for the war.

Lieut. O'Connor? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Keating? A.—Absent.
Lieut. McHenry? A.—Absent.

Company D.—Capt. McGuire? A.—For the war.

Lieut. Boyle? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Murray? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Redmond? A.—Absent.

Company E.—Capt. Dempsey? A.—For the war.

Lieut. Reed? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Cunningham? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Sennott? A.—For the war.

Company F.—Capt. Duffy? A.—Temporarily absent.

Lieut. Glynn? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Nevin? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Luce? A.—For the war.

Company G.—Capt. McCrearn? A.—Oh, for the war of course.

Lieut. Campbell? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Phipps? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Quinn? A.—For the war, sure.

Company H.—Capt. Butler? A.—For the war.

Lieut. Whelpley? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Halloran? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Lomery? A.—Absent.

Company I.—Capt. J. Coonan. Q.—How is it, Captain? A.—For the war.

Lieut. Canton? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Tracy? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Monahan? A.—Absent.

A Voice—I have no doubt they are for the war, anyhow.

Company K.—Capt. Nugent? A.—I'm for the war to the bitter end.

Lieut. Butler? A.—I'm for the war.
Lieut. Bell? A.—Absent.
Lieut. Doran? A.—For the war.

Company L.—Capt. Page? A.—For the war.

Lieut. Rogers? A.—For the war.
Lieut. Fay? A.—For the war.
Lieut. King? A.—For the war.

Col. BAGLEY—Now, boys, every man here has enlisted for the war; now call off the field and Staff officers.

Col. BAGLEY was not called, and of course was not subjected to the necessity of answering either way. It is understood that his determination to retain or resign his command is *a matter entirely* subject to private reasons.

Lieut.-Col. MURPHY announced, in the most point-blank fashion, that anybody who did not find him in *the war, would not be very likely to find him anywhere else.*

Maj. Kelly? A.—For the war.
Adjutant Fogarty? A.—Absent.
Acting-Quartermaster McGowan? A.—For the war.
Engineers now.—Capt. Barry? A.—Right for the war.
Paymaster Murphy? A.—The same; for the war.
Dr. Clark? A.—For the war; but with the regiment.
Dr. Gilligan? A.—Absent, but for the war.

Col. BAGLEY—Gentlemen, you can see easily enough that every man here present has volunteered for the war, and it might as well be stated that we have reënrolled ourselves by companies, as to make individual mention of the names.

VOICES—Oh, no; give the names, boys.

The Colonel then stated—(the General being absent)—that the Governor had been telegraphed to to know if they could not go on as a regiment, just as they were. They had more officers now than the law allowed, and they were awaiting the Governor's answer to their communication to know whether or not they might not remain as they were and proceed to recruit. They had now three Majors. Capt. DUFFY, having reëntered the room, was asked as to his intentions with regard to the future movements of the regiment. He said: "Gentlemen—I am particularly circumstanced, but if I go at all, I shall go for the war." (Cheers.)

Col. BAGLEY again rose and gave utterance to this sentiment:

GENTLEMEN: This is the dryest meeting of officers I have been at for three months. ["Hear, hear."] If I had the money I would treat you myself. [Cheers.] I think this is the General's treat, and I will go out and ask him if he will not put you through. [Renewed cheers.]

At this point the Colonel informed the assembly that Capts. BAGLEY and McIVOR, returned prisoners, were present and had offered their services for the war.

This elicited cheers.

Among the many incidents that lent character to the meeting was the arrival and introduction of Col. McDERMOTT.

He was introduced by Lieut.-Col. MURPHY, who appeared in plain clothes. "Gentlemen," said he, "I have the pleasure of introducing Col. McDERMOTT now of the Irish Legion." [Cheers.]

COL. M'DERMOTT.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be introduced to you, and I hope my associations will be happy with you. [Cheers.]

COL. BAGLEY—Gentlemen, I think the Colonel has not been properly introduced. This man (MURPHY) is in citizen's clothes.

A few minutes elapsed, and Col. BAGLEY, again addressing the meeting, called their attention to this point:

Order, gentlemen. Here is a very important question that has arisen here, and that is, that if the regiment is mustered out of service, and the officers set recruiting, when does the pay commence? I think it is wise for the Governor to have the officers who have reënlisted for the war remain as they are. [Cries of "That's right."]

AN OFFICER—I do not think that is possible. We have been enlisted for three months, and we remain in the service only for three months.

COL. BAGLEY—Yes, but you have remained longer than three months.

CAPT. BARRY—I think that the Colonel and the General, between them, can get the boys to remain, and paid, without being mustered out at all. [Cheers.]

Soon afterward Gen. CORCORAN appeared, called his associates to order, and, amid the most silent attention, said:

As you have all decided upon going into service for the war, I am desirous that you should at once open your recruiting offices, each Captain selecting his own place, and, of course, making the regimental armory the headquarters for the reception of recruits and attending to other business. In a few days I shall have another office and headquarters at the City Assembly Rooms, which will be very central. No time, gentlemen, let me tell you, is to be lost. You must go to work at once.

Col. BAGLEY—Is it necessary that officers should be mustered out?

Gen. CORCORAN—I shall ascertain that in due time.

AN OFFICER—In beginning recruiting what information can we give the men as to the matter of bounty?

Col. BAGLEY—You must meet and settle that among *yourselves.*

Gen. CORCORAN—I shall make inquiry about that this evening.

CAPT. DUFFY—The suggestion of the Colonel is very proper as to whether the pay of the officers shall be paid by the Government while they are recruiting for this Brigade. [Hear.] Recruiting costs, as we all know, time, labor and expense, and, considering all the circumstances, I have no doubt that if application is made to the War Department, the pay of the officers thus engaged will be continued.

Gen. CORCORAN—I find no hesitation in saying to the officers that I am thoroughly satisfied that the War Department, and the heads of all the Departments in Washington, as well as the Governor of this State, will do everything they can, consistently, for the welfare of the regiment—the brigade, I mean; that they will do everything to aid it that can be done. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY was then introduced, and made a congratulatory speech, reciting his own interest in the brigade, and his hope to see it, at the close of the war, seek a new field for operation on the other side of the Atlantic.

He was much cheered. With his address the meeting was virtually concluded.

GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN AND THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The arrangements for the reception of Gen. CORCORAN to-morrow are on a grand scale, and the demonstration will doubtless prove one of the greatest during the war. He will first be received by the Roxbury City Government, and thence be escorted to the Boston line.

Gen. CORCORAN will address the people on Boston Common.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 28.

The New-York Seventh Regiment left Baltimore about 5 o'clock. They will leave here about [illegible] o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving in New-York about 10 o'clock A. M.

RETURNING RHODE ISLANDERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 28.

The Tenth Regiment and the light battery (three months' volunteers) were enthusiastically received on their return from Dixie. Collations were served in the wards, and speeches of welcome made.

The Ninth Regiment will arrive in the morning.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT ON THE WAY.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Col. E. F. JUDD, left here at 11 o'clock this morning, with full ranks, for New-York *via* Rouse's Point and Lake Champlain. Col. JUDSON's regiment is fast filling up here.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Gov. CURTIN confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district a reasonable time to furnish its quota in volunteers, obviating a draft entirely. As soon as the enrolment is completed the quota of each township will be ascertained, together *with the credit list each is entitled to for men in service. Having ascertained the number of men to* be drafted in each sub-division, an opportunity and reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota as volunteers. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-division can be ascertained by the 5th of September.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The people of the town of Flushing, who have heretofore been foremost among the country towns of Long Island in the matter of enlistments, &c., held a special town meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering and avoiding, if possible, the necessity of a draft.

At this meeting it was decided to give a special town bounty to each man enlisting from Flushing, of $75, in addition to all other State, County and Regimental bounties; and the Supervisor was authorized to raise, on the credit of the town, a sum sufficient to meet this payment.

The polls remained open for four hours to receive votes *for* or against the appropriation, and the balloting showed the gratifying result of not a single "no" vote, although the meeting was large and represented all portions of the town.

A bond was produced to indemnify the Supervisor in case the action of the meeting should not be legalized by act of Legislature, and was filled up in forty minutes—twenty-three thousand dollars, a sum considerably larger than that required, being guaranteed by the citizens present.

At the conclusion of the town-meeting, a mass-meeting was organized by the selection of S. T. NICOLL, Esq., as Chairman, and L. B. PRINCE and S. D. ROE, as Secretaries. This meeting was addressed by J. J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Gen. BUSTEED, Rev. Mr. COOMBE, of Philadelphia, and others; the speeches, and particularly that of Mr. COOMBE, being most enthusiastically received. Altogether no more successful meeting was ever held in Queens County.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Some Particulars of the Second Fight at Gallatin—Gen. Johnson Paroled—The Losses on Both Sides, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, Capt. TURNER, of his Staff, and Capt. LISSON, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, arrived here to-day.

They state that Gen. JOHNSON was compelled to surrender, near Gallatin, on the 21st inst., because his force, numbering about 700, after fighting bravely for some time, became unmanageable, and finally ran, with the exception of about 75, who, with Gen. JOHNSON, Maj. WINFREY, of the Fifth Infantry, and three other officers, were taken prisoners.

The National loss was twenty-six killed, including Lieut. WYNKOOP of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two other officers, and thirty three wounded.

The rebel loss, including several officers, was thirteen killed and forty wounded.

The National prisoners were all treated well by the guerrilla MORGAN, and liberated on parole.

MORGAN's force is 1,800 strong, and is finely equipped and mounted. They carry along with them printing materials, with which they regularly issue a newspaper called the *Vidette.*

THE SURRENDER OF CLARKSVILLE.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

The undersigned, commissioned officers of the line, who were at Clarksville, Tenn., on duty at the time of the surrender, have read with deep regret a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to come from Russellville, and comments thereon, giving a basely false report of the action. To the ends of obtaining simple justice, we submit a faithful statement of the facts.

About ten days after the battle of Shiloh, our regiment was sent from thence to garrison and hold Fort Donelson and Clarksville. Four companies were stationed at the former place, under Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, the other six at Clarksville, under Col. MASON. We had lost 132 men in the battle at Shiloh, out of 510—balance of regiment being sick in hospital at the time. We were divided to garrison the above places.

After sending back to Ohio the sick, we did not, all told, number three hundred men fit for duty; still both places have been held for more than three months. Our number *for duty*, has never, at Clarksville, numbered two hundred. Col. MASON constantly called on superior officers for reinforcements, and for artillery, but because of supposed greater necessity at other places, neither were sent.

Rumors of designed attacks upon us were received for several days, and by Col. MASON's order several temporary rifle-pits were constructed. A few days before the attack, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS came up from Donelson, (45 miles distant,) and Maj. HART was sent to take his place at the Fort. On the morning of the attack Col. MASON was near the river, attending to the duties of the post, and upon hearing of the enemy's approach, made his way to the camp. Upon the approach of the enemy, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS immediately placed all men in camp in line of battle. Detachments had been sent to guard steamers with Government stores on the way to Nashville, others on telegraph line, and still others to guard Government stores on the landings, so that at the time not more than 125 men were in line. As Col. ANDREWS was preparing to open fire upon the enemy Col. MASON had, by a circuitous route and rapid movement reached the camp. At that moment a flag of truce approached from the enemy. Of course all movements were halted, and the messenger was sent to Col. MASON. He immediately summoned us to his quarters in council. The messenger stated he was sent to demand a surrender, with the condition that private property should be respected, and the force allowed to retain its colors. The true condition of affairs was, for a moment, canvassed. It was certain that a force of from eight hundred to a thousand was drawn up before us, supported by two batteries of artillery—the messenger said a greater number—Col. WOODWARD commanding, conjointly with Col. A. R. JOHNSON, the enemy, was called, and Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS asked to be permitted to pass along the enemy's lines to ascertain the true number; after some parleying the request was granted. He turned and reported that, as near as he could ascertain, about *four* hundred cavalrymen were drawn *in line some four hundred yards distant; one* company armed with new sixteen shooter rifles; one company with carbines and sabres; balance with double barrel shot guns; at the left and rear were drawn up about one hundred infantry; at other points of street crossings were stationed probably two hundred men. Besides these, about one hundred and fifty cavalry had dashed through the city to the landing. This was Col. A's report. But several others had reconnoitered, and discovered two batteries of artillery planted within five hundred yards of us—the people six or seven thousand in number and containing at least one thousand fighting men, were rising and turning out armed—there were but five or six Union families in the city. We had not the sign of artillery but a little ball-muzzled piece Col. ANDREWS had patched up at Donelson and brought along—a grapeshot could not be put in its chamber; we have no ammunition for that! Under these circumstances, we thought it madness to hold out, and we unanimously advised Col. MASON to surrender.

N. J. HARPER, First Lieutenant, Co. I, 71st.
ISAAC MASON, Second Lieutenant, Co. C.
IRA L. MORRIS, First Lieutenant, Co. C.
SMITH B. CLARK, Captain, Co. D.
J. R. WOODWARD, Captain, Co. C.
T. W. BOWEN, Captain, Co. K.
C. H. KRAUM, Captain, Co. F.
SOL. J. HOUCK, Captain, Co. I.
THOMAS T. MOHR, Adjutant.
WM. H. CALLENDER, Captain, Co. E.
H. M. DRURY, Lieutenant, Co. D.
L. W. BRANAR, Lieutenant, Co. F.

A Vindication of the One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. S. V.

CAMP NEAR TENNALLY TOWN, D. C.,
Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 25th inst. appeared an item concerning this regiment, which requires correction. This article states that

"On Saturday night last quite a serious fight occurred as the [illegible] passed [illegible] between the soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. S. V. That nearly or some twenty-five or thirty soldiers, under the influence of liquor, got into a row among themselves, in which they freely used knives and other weapons resulting in some of the officers—who were endeavoring to quell the disturbance—being severely stabbed, and several of the men frightfully cut. The rioters were finally overpowered, handcuffed, gagged and chained together in a car, when the regiment departed."

There is not a word of truth in the above statement. Not a man was drunk while we were in Jersey City. No fight nor disturbance of any kind whatever occurred among the soldiers; no knives or other weapons were used, nor was any officer injured. No man was "frightfully cut," nor was there a man gagged or handcuffed. The regiment was as quiet and orderly as any passengers ever were. Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. PEASE,
Colonel Commanding 117th N. Y. S. V.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

A Sharp Letter from Parson Brownlow.

I have two letters from Cincinnati, dated the 26th inst., and one of the writers is a clergyman. The news given me is this, and the writer was directly from the Gap, escaping through the woods in part, and with great difficulty:

"When I left, a considerable force of the enemy was in front of the Gap, while one regiment of rebel cavalry has possession of Barboursville, and eight regiments of infantry occupied Flat Lick, only 20 miles from the Gap. It will require great efforts and prompt action to save our men from being cut to pieces, or forced to surrender. My heart sickens over the miserable management of our authorities at the Gap."

A second letter states these items:

"Our army is surrounded at the Gap, and if not speedily relieved will be cut to pieces. ASHBY's Cavalry are in Barboursville—a heavy force is coming through Wilson's Gap and concentrating on Flat Lick, only twenty miles from Cumberland Gap, while our supplies are cut off. Such management is disgraceful.

Gov. MORTON of Indiana sent a large force to the Gap, and these were detained at Lexington, not even dreaming of their want at the Gap. Both short time since 800 East Tennessee Unionists and 50 North Carolinians made their way to the Gap and entered the Union service. To think of those poor fellows being cut to pieces is too bad."

I have been, for months, disgusted with the management of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee, and I have this day started a messenger to Washington, with a letter to Secretary STANTON, making known this state of things.

If our Government does not intend a more energetic and sensible course of conduct, I advise the authorities to surrender to JEFF. DAVIS and his plundering and perjured hordes!

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862.

VERY LATEST FROM THE GAP.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The *Democrat's* correspondent, from Cumberland Gap the evening of the 23d, has arrived, and reports:

The Federal troops are in excellent health and spirits, and eager for a fight, with an abundance of provisions for sixty days. Every few days our troops send out foraging parties, sometimes numbering a hundred wagons, into Powell's Valley, Tenn. who invariably return loaded, the foragers always driving such rebels away as they may meet. The correspondent *says the Nationals can hold the Gap against any force; that the rebels do not mean to attack, but* think they can starve the Nationals out. The number of rebels this side of the Gap is estimated at 20,000 to 30,000, trying to join Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS.

On Friday last, Col. GARRARD, with 500 of his and MUNDAY's regiments, went on an expedition to ascertain the enemy's position, and force his way through their lines to join NELSON. They had one brush with STEARNS' cavalry on the route, and succeeded in the expedition. At Red Bird Creek MUNDAY and GARRARD met 150 of STEARNS' cavalry, killing three and mortally wounding two, when the remainder scattered at awful speed. Capt. MULLINS, of MUNDAY's cavalry, was killed—no other National.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 26.

We have late and reliable intelligence from Kentucky, which gives the precise state of military affairs in that State. The statement of large forces of rebels invading Kentucky is now known to have been without foundation. Gen. SCOTT, the rebel commander of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a force of artillery, have recently entered the State with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies and preventing reinforcements from reaching Gen. MORGAN, who has 10,000 men in possession of Cumberland Gap, while a large force of rebels have surrounded the other side of the Gap to contend with MORGAN for its possession. They do not dare come round into Kentucky, for then Gen. BUELL would threaten their rear, and their capture would be inevitable. If with a large army they can defeat MORGAN and capture his stores, arms and men, they achieve an immense victory. They then could hold the Gap against BUELL, and their forces could advance and retreat at pleasure, in perfect security, and invade Kentucky, holding the Gap as a rendezvous for their Western forces. SCOTT is still north of the Gap, but he has not yet cut off the supplies from reaching MORGAN, although the trains are threatened with capture, and recently he attacked METCALFE's cavalry, near Richmond, and caused him to retreat.

Gen. NELSON is in command of the Federal forces, and, it is understood, will at once put them into a camp of instruction, near Richmond, to thoroughly fit them for the field. We may confidently expect startling news from the Gap during the present week, but we firmly believe that Gens. NELSON and MORGAN will be fully equal to this or any similar emergency."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Movements of John Ross—Another Town in Minnesota Destroyed, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and retinue of fifty persons, passed here last night *en route* for Washington, where he goes to lay the grievances of his people before the President, and urge the sending of a body of troops to clear the Territory of hostile tribes and rebels.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to-day says, arrivals from Fort Dodge bring reports of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians. Emmett and Dickinson counties are reported in danger. Settlers are fleeing south to Fort Dodge and other places, for safety.

A gentleman from Fort Dodge is now here to procure arms and ammunition.

ST. PAULS, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Ten whites were killed and fifty-one wounded at New-Ulm, at the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable. On Sunday, our small force under Maj. FLANDRAU, fearing that he could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. It is reported that between 500 and 600 Indians were in the fight.

Col. SIBLEY's command probably reached Fort Ridgely yesterday. The Adjutant-General of Minnesota issued an order to the commanding officers to *seize all horses and means of transportation necessary*, on giving a receipt to owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but spread over a vast amount of territory.

It is reported that forty-five families had all but two persons killed at Lake Shitik, 60 miles south of New-Ulm, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated, many persons having fled or secreted themselves, who are probably supposed to be killed.

The Indian Chief "Hole-in-the-Day" Reported to be Shot.

From the Washington Republican.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq., Acting Indian Commissioner, received a letter yesterday from Superintendent THOMPSON, St. Cloud, Minn., dated Aug. 20, stating that Agent WEBB, with sixteen men, had pursued "HOLE-IN-THE-DAY" across the river, had been fired upon, returned the fire, and shot the Chief, who ran a short distance, fell, recovered himself and ran again, and again fell, when some of his tribe came to his assistance and carried him into the woods. Superintendent THOMPSON states that he and Commissioner DOLE had started for the treaty-ground of the Chippewas, (Red River North,) when they received the above intelligence and returned for a military force adequate to meet them. As the Commissioner left St. Paul on Tuesday with 200 men to quell the outbreak, doubtless ere this HOLE-IN-THE-DAY and his fighting Indians have been taught a wholesome lesson.

The Loyalty of the Indians—The Cherokees.

From the New-York Examiner.

The following paragraph, from a letter written by Rev. J. BUTTRICK JONES to the *Examiner*, will be read with thanksgiving by every loyal Baptist. Painful and mortifying rumors have been circulated respecting the treachery of a people for whom Northern Baptists had done so much. But Mr. JONES, formerly one of our missionaries, and now Chaplain of the Second Indian Regiment, gives, under date of Camp [illegible], [illegible] 1862, more satisfactory [illegible]. To me the most interesting feature in the operations of the Indian Expedition is the zeal with which the Cherokees espouse the Union cause, and the joy with which they receive the Union army as their deliverers. Repeatedly had the full Indians refused to join in the rebellion. Once and again had JOHN ROSS, their chief, resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him to enter the Confederacy. But in August last, at an extra session of the National Council, and at a popular Convention, also, the whole Cherokee people yielded to the Confederates, and entered into a treaty with them. They agreed, on certain considerations, to furnish for the Confederate service a regiment consisting of 1,200 mounted men. But the treaty was entered into, and the agreement made, under the threat of BEN McCULLOCH, that if they refused the whole country would immediately be overrun by his army, and the Union men all slaughtered. McCULLOCH's army was then on the border of the nation. STAND WATIE, a Cherokee, who is a traitor and enemy to his people of old standing, had already raised a regiment of desperadoes, both Indians and whites, and had entered the Confederate service. He and his men were urging McCULLOCH on, and stood ready to join him and pounce upon their own people and crush them out of existence.

This treaty, and all its stipulations, were entered into under duress. The Cherokees, therefore, do not consider themselves in the least bound by its obligations. DREW's Cherokee Regiment, which was organized in compliance with those treaty stipulations, was composed of men as loyal as those in any regiment in the United States Army. With the exception of about *fifty men, (some of them officers,) the whole regiment was most intensely loyal. When we were at the Cow* Skin Prairie, the northern extremity of the Cherokee Nation, we sent out messengers to the people, and to DREW's Regiment, and asked the men to come and enlist in the Union army. Three days only had elapsed when 600 Cherokees had entered our lines. Three hundred were immediately organized, under Capts. TOOSOO, TYSSA and SPILLA, into companies, and entered the United States service—thus filling up the Second Indian Regiment.

Again, on the 3d of July, Lieut.-Col. DOWNING came into our camp at Wolf Creek with 210 men, ready to enlist. They came in with a white flag flying and arms inverted. They also brought with them eight Secessionists as prisoners of war. One of them, CLEMENT VANN, is a very prominent man.

In a few days more, Capts. CHRISTIE and JAMES VANN came in with 400 more men to enlist. Col. WEER then detached Maj. WM. A. PHILLIPS, of the First Indian Regiment, to organize a Third Indian Regiment. Loyal Cherokees kept constantly coming, and in three days the regiment was full, with all the companies up to the maximum number. Maj. PHILLIPS was elected Colonel; Rev. LEWIS DOWNING, a full Cherokee, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. FOREMAN, of the Kansas Tenth, Major. Beside four companies of Cherokees in the Second Indian Regiment, and the entire Third Indian, there are about 500 Cherokees ready to enlist, and fight for the Union and the deliverance of their country. It is thought that another entire regiment of Cherokees will be organized in a few days. On the side of the rebels there are scarcely 800 Cherokees in the service, and a majority of them are half-breeds. It will thus be clearly seen how vastly the Cherokees have been belied.

The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

DEDICATION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The friends of agricultural education throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend the dedication of the buildings of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to take place on Wednesday, the 3d of September next.

They are reminded that this institution is situated in Centre County, nine miles southwest of Bellefonte, near the geographical centre of the State, and that it is accessible either by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Spruce Creek station, or by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to Lock Haven.

From Spruce Creek visitors reach the college, 20 miles distant, either by private conveyance or by stage. From Lock Haven they reach Bellefonte by *stage*, and thence come to the college by *stage* or by *livery accommodations.*

Strangers are informed that this is a State institution, incorporated in 1854, and built up since that time at an expense of about $200,000. It has been in operation with unfinished buildings, and an attendance of over one hundred students for nearly four years. Its buildings are now about completed, and hence the dedication. Prominent speakers are expected upon the occasion.

Persons intending to be present at the dedication are requested to inform me of the fact, that provision may be made for their getting from the railroad station to the college.

E. PUGH.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

N. B.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously agreed to sell excursion tickets to Spruce Creek station for the occasion. E. P.

Large Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The extensive wholesale drug and chemical establishment of F. WEYSELL & Co., was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $65,000.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in good demand for Red Winter and market better; sales [illegible] bushels Green Bay Club, $1 05; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms; 34,000 bushels Red Winter, $1 10½@$1 12. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY quiet at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Imports—12,000 bbls. Flour, 221,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—31,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and held above views of buyers; sales 12,400 bushels Winter Red Western. CORN dull; sales 7,000 bushels Illinois at 47c. OATS (Canadian) held at 50c., without sales. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—300 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—J. B. Lapeyre, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Matthews, New-York; Miss Isabella Cruickshank, Toronto; Mrs. Taylor, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. David Torrance, Miss E. P. Torrance, Montreal; Capt. W. A. Cooper, Thos. Fairrie, Liverpool; J. W. Bates, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Miss Watson, Wm. Watson and 2 sons, W. R. Hodges, New-York; E. P. Sabatie, San Francisco; Charles E. Luckie, England; James L. Howard, Hartford; G. Brunet, France; C. Lille, Paris; A. Soto, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boardman, Cleveland, O.; H. B. Camp, New-York; J. Chiudew, Russia; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco; L. Perry, New-Orleans; J. B. Lawrence, France; N. Carter, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Biddle, Mrs. Dr. Singleton, infant and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bouleur, Brooklyn; Eckley B. Cox, Eckley, Pa.; H. Becker, Thos. Bardell, New-York; Miss Adamson and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Howard, Toronto; Constantine de Bodisco, Georgetown, D. C.; S. H. Boardman, Cleveland, O.; Alexander de Bodisco, Georgetown, D. C.; Salvador Millet, Cadiz; Masters Bernardo and Salvador Gallol, New-York; M. M. Rosas, Philadelphia; Manuel Gomez Calderon, Bogota; F. A. Muno, Panama; Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly and 3 children, Marillon, Mex.; T. S. Tuiske, Jos. Stewart, R. W. Stewart, New-York; Thos. Walter, London; T. O. Smith, New-York; Count Bela Szchenyi, Count Gyula Karolli, Hungary; Chas. B. Aynand, Malta; H. Jenvin, New-York; John F. Hance, England; Thos. C. Orr, Glasgow; C. Schonburder, Stee Bille, Copenhagen; Mrs. A. Lasken and infant, New-York; Jas. Coatsworth, Galena, Ill.; Fredk. Warren, England; S. A. Shipton, Rev. J. Hartwell, Mrs. Marshall, 2 Misses Marshall, New-York; G. Rindenico, France; Chas. Hamilton, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. James Mulry, child and 2 infants, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Monbrig, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Bonsado and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Leclerc, 2 children and infant, New-Orleans; M. Goldsmith, New-York; V. D. Jeffreys, Birmingham; Miss Annie Crosta, Bath, N. Y.

AUG. 28.—*In steamship Columbia, for Havana*—Felipe de Golcuria and 2 servants, Alexr. Graham, D. Ramon Zenos, Felix Cabello, A. M. del Valle and lady, Edward Costello and friend, James Dodd, Jr., F. M. McHugh, G. Mola, lady and servant; C. McKenzie, J. Arco, J. R. Cedens, Charles Edmonson, Miss del Valle, Master del Valle, J. Miranda, D. J. More, Juan C. Rivas, N. J. Armen, Alex. McNeill, J. Sigrist, James McLean, Augusto E. Agramonte, Louis Drescher, Henry Randall, James Nune, M. F. Tunon, Mr. Garcia and lady, Miss J. Sanchez, Miss E. Sanchez, Miss J. R. Gallo, Albertina Erenaster, Jose de Gilaberi, Faustino Maurry, J. de Hernandez, Pedro Guerro, Miss Ellen Collins, Mrs. L. F. Glenn, Luis G. Larrinaga, D. Gomez, Mrs. J. Dono and 3 children, John Jeffray, F. Suarez, Mrs. Jeffray, infant and nurse; Mrs. Santinsle, child and servant, Pedro Santinsle, Jose M. Santinsle, S. S. Lloyd, T. O'Brien, Thos. Lloyd, Wm. Riggs, Robt. Adamson, Francisco Sirgo, R. O. Williams, F. Anderson, John McCaraher, Wm. Dirie, John Aitken, Wm. Adl, Don M. B. y Salvat, lady and 3 children; Miss N. Maylan, Vicente Morcillo, A. Bacallao, Mariano Pomares, Juan Elichery, Juan Cabrera, M. M. de Estrada, John Murray, C. D. Fredericks, F. Carrillo, J. A. Vega, W. B. Timpson, K. M. Atkinson, J. B. y Dehias, F. de la Torre, Jos. Hughes, Richard Martin, C. L. Leonard, Joseph Wilson, T. U. Du Pree, A. T. Clark, L. French.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark A. A. Dorebert, from New-Orleans—W. S. Bennett, H. A. Wolfe, W. C. Dougherty, H. Lathrop.

In bark Iona, from Shanghae—G. B. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets..... 6 38 | Moon sets..... 3 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 28 | Gov. Island. 11 17 | Hell Gate.... 12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship R. L. Lane, Bryce, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson & Co.

Barks Faith, Clark, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Pavia, (Aust.,) Sussuri, Cork, Holmbos & Co.

Brigs Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Izatt, Jacmel, H. Becker & Groeve; Mohongo, Giles, New Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; [illegible] (Br.,) Ray, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Aroostook, Swett, Cette, Benj. F. Sherman.

Schooners Lingo, Shaw, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) [illegible]; [illegible] (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevill & Co.; Rhode Island, [illegible], Bristol, R. I., in ballast.

ARRIVED.

U. S. steam transport [illegible] City, [illegible], Fortress Monroe 27 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has been in collision since leaving badly.

U. S. steam transport New-York, [illegible], Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Oneida, [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, [illegible], Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Steamer G. B. McHenon, [illegible], Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer George C. Collins, [illegible], with troops.

Ship George Hurlbut, Mason, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. 20th inst., lat. 42, lon. 61, passed through the northern part of a hurricane, the barometer falling in two hours 8-10, and an unsteady rising again. 27th inst., off Shinnecock, passed a foreign brig bound to New-York, with loss of maintopmast and foretopgallant mast.

Ship [illegible] (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage; carried away foretopgallant yard, lost and split sails, &c.

Bark A. Child, (of Boston,) Smith, Castellamare [illegible], passed Gibraltar July 26, with fruit to Draper & [illegible]. [illegible] inst., Daniel Clark, seaman, of Bristol, [illegible] overboard from the spanker-boom while [illegible]; [illegible] inst., had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., during which lost sails, &c.; 23d inst., lat. 41, lon. 68 [illegible] A. Clark, (of Waldoboro,) from Liverpool for New-York, under jury-masts; would make for [illegible] 20th inst.

Bark Caroline, (Br., of Glasgow,) [illegible], 17 ds., with sugar to D. Torrance. Had [illegible] weather, mostly eastward, the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Bark Iona, (Br., of Shanghae,) Cheever, Shanghae [illegible] 28, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier April 21, and the Cape of Good Hope July 6.

Bark Diligence, Young, Cardenas 12th inst., with sugar and molasses to F. V. King & Co.

Bark A. A. Dorebert, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible], New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Baron de Castine, (of Castine,) [illegible], St. Pierre, Mart., 6th inst., and Grand Turk 19th, with salt to E. H. Banford. Left no Am. vessels at St. Pierre. Sld. in co. from Grand Turk with brig Mary E. Thompson, for East Harbor, to load salt for New-York.

Brig P. I. Nevius, Williams, (late Cole,) [illegible], July 27, with cedar, tobacco and palm leaf to P. I. Nevius & Sons. July 30, Capt. Cole died of fever. Aug. [illegible], off Hatteras, boarded steamer [illegible], bound for New-[illegible], who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Brig Hector, (Prus.,) [illegible], New-Haven, in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co. Will load for Great Britain.

Schr. [illegible], Sayre, [illegible] 5 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. H. C. Hall, Knight, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Hattie Low, [illegible], Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Three Sisters, [illegible], Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Lynch, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Fanny [illegible], Evans, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, East Machias, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. King, [illegible], Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, Tuttle, Baltimore 5 ds., with sutlers' stores, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Moses Waring, Ray, Port Medway [illegible], with lumber to master.

Schr. Ronert Terry, Calais 7 ds., with laths to [illegible] & Mayhew.

Schr. Eliza Dudley, Wentworth, Elizabethport, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Telegraph, Terry, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Company.

Schr. Citizen, Drinkwater, [illegible], with [illegible] for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, [illegible], Stafford, [illegible], with cement, for Boston.

[illegible]

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Below, ships [illegible] A. Chase, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, [illegible] from Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 4. The ship Ariel, (of Boston,) Walker, from [illegible] for Falmouth, Eng., came to anchor off this port, and [illegible] in the rudder-head. Capt. Walker [illegible] [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]—ship, from Liverpool July 26, for New-York, July 30, off Tory Island.

[illegible]—schr., (of New-York,) bound S., Aug. 16, lat. 38 [illegible].

John Maurice—bark, from Bordeaux for Laguayra, [illegible], no lat. or lon. given.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk 19th inst., brig Franklin, for [illegible] next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a little of this flavor and zest is improved.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.

SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS.

AND

SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.

MADE OF NEW-YORK-MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS.

FINE ALSO, HOSIERY, AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY. Between White and Walker sts.